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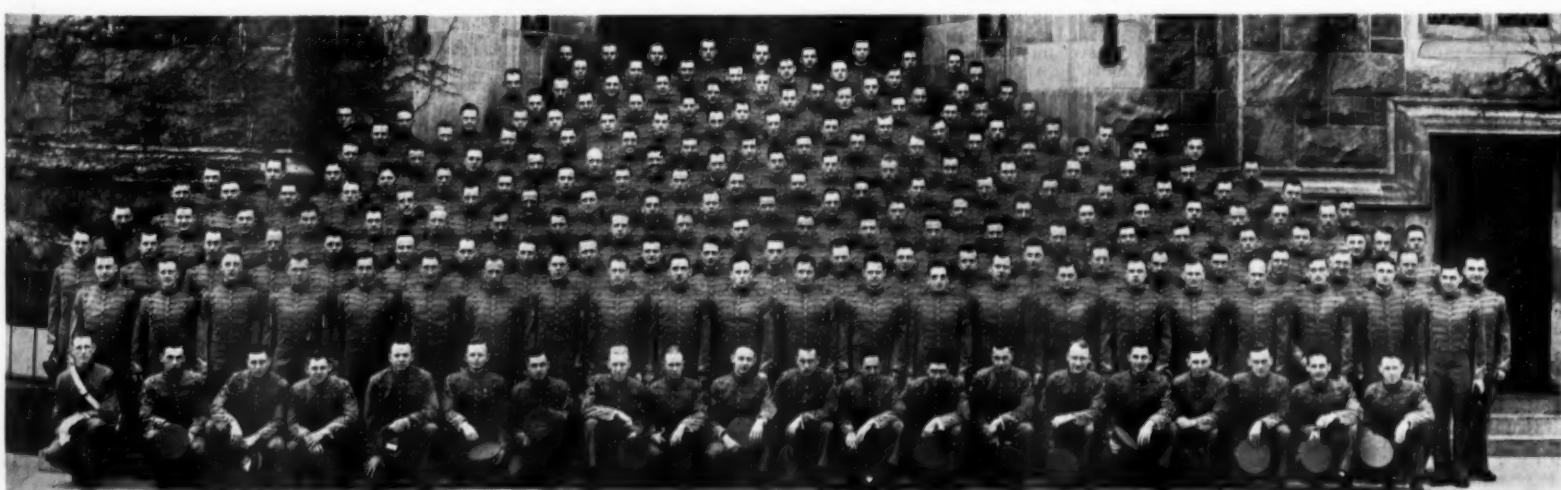
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Editors Approve President's Defense Plan; Score "Fireside" Talk

When President Roosevelt stood before both Houses of Congress to ask over a billion dollars more to strengthen the nation's defenses, his program was almost unanimously approved, not only by Congress, but by the press, which in scores of editorials commended his speech.

The Chief Executive's "fireside" speech a week later met a different reception. His summary of present armament was assailed as including weapons on order as well as those on hand. His references to discord, it was charged, were attempts to stifle all criticism of his actions. His promise that other activities of the government would not be curtailed and his neglect to mention any means of paying for either defense or welfare programs were attacked, the former as impossible of fulfillment. His statement that events of the past few days have proved the wisdom of interventionist policies was met with skepticism by some.

The Washington, D. C., *Star* points out, "It is no doubt true, as Mr. Roosevelt said, that the weakness of our military establishment has been overstated by some of the critics of his administration. But the fact remains that we are sadly unprepared in a military sense for the vast responsibilities we will have to assume if the Allies are defeated in Europe. Nor can we hope to overcome these deficiencies at our leisure. Time is the all-important factor now, and if Mr. Roosevelt has any comprehensive and definite program for cutting through political obstacles to make the most prompt and effective use of our industrial resources in this rearmament effort, he failed to disclose such plans last night."

"The President also refrained from getting down to realities in another respect. Qualifying his remarks to the extent of making it clear that he was discussing only the present emergency, Mr. Roosevelt said he saw no reason for modifying any of the social gains or objectives of the New Deal . . ."

"The financial burden will be a staggering one. And yet, in the face of that inescapable fact, the President said that he contemplates no economies affecting social expenditures, and he did not so much as mention the new and heavy taxes which will have to be imposed."

Says commentator Raymond Clapper, "Public temper concerning national defense has struck an energetic, workmanlike pace. That same spirit should be applied to the Fifth Column problem. We are in danger of wrecking some of the basic things for which democracy stands, of doing the very things for which we so despise the Hitler regime, of wronging innocent people . . . If this business goes on, what will be the difference between a Communist criticizing President Roosevelt or a Republican criticizing him? They will both be stirring up dissension."

The *New York Times* says, "The country will be glad to have the President's calm reassurances regarding the progress of our rearmament program in the last seven years . . . The President's radio talk, however, does not settle all the leading questions regarding our defense program. There is the disturbing intimation, for example, that no important economies are contemplated elsewhere to offset the huge new expenditures for armament, and there is also an insistence on continued restrictions which keep our productive plant from reaching its real capacity."

"Nor does the President's reply to critics of our previous defense expenditures make it seem less advisable to appoint a nonpartisan body of experts capable of planning a balanced defense program for the future. If such a body is not formed, the

First Cavalry Division

Conforming to schedule, the First Cavalry Division began detrucking personnel at 7 o'clock on the morning of 25 April at Jasper, Tex., preliminary to its participation in the Third Army Maneuvers in Texas and Louisiana. The command of Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce had been assigned as unit of the IX Corps. The motorized column left Ft. Bliss, Tex., more than 900 miles distant, on 20 April.

The rail movement from Ft. Bliss to Jasper began at 1:00 A. M., 24 April. Train No. 1 reached its destination at 5:00 A. M., 27 April, again fulfilling the provisions of the time schedule.

At 12 o'clock noon, 26 April, the First Cavalry Division command post was established in the woods south of Jasper off U. S. Highway 96.

The area is heavily forested and much of the timber is second growth. The terrain is rolling and interspersed by many small streams.

During the night of 28-29 April, a downpour of rain drenched and flooded the camp sites, driving most of the personnel from their tents and soaking equipment. Daylight uncovered the storm's ravages. Abandoned tents were strewn with wet and muddy clothing and water still puddled where soldiers had retired for sleep the night before. Bedraggled men fell into their mess lines early to warm wet and shivering bodies with hot coffee and cheering food. It was not until late in the afternoon of 30 April that the sun began to brighten spirits and dry paraphernalia. The command rapidly regained customary good humor.

Late in the afternoon of 29 April, the forward echelon of the Division moved from its first camp site in the direction of Newton, 16 miles east of Jasper on U. S. Highway 190. The command post was established one and one-half miles

northeast of Newton off State Highway 87. The rear echelon moved the next day and took position a mile and a quarter east of Holly Springs on U. S. Highway 100.

For the two phases of corps exercises, it was assumed a hostile force of undetermined strength had crossed the Sabine River from Louisiana and was entrenched and reconnoitering along a front approximately 30,000 yards, running north and south from the village of Mayflower. Corps intelligence indicated that while the hostile force was considered capable of attacking it probably would not risk an offensive operation. His defensive line in the sector facing the First Cavalry Division extended in general from the north bank of Little Cow Creek at its confluence with the Sabine River to the village of Mayflower. The IX Corps having been ordered to drive the hostile force back across the Sabine, the 7th Cavalry, First Cavalry Division, marched to fulfill the division mission. Heavy rains, swollen streams, washed-out bridges and many almost impassable roads made this an extremely difficult task. However, the regiment accomplished what it had been sent forward to do and continued to reconnoiter roads and terrain in its area. On 30 April the IX Corps attacked to seize Burr Ferry bridge. The First Cavalry Division seized a pontoon bridge 4 miles southwest of Evans, La., in this action, also protecting a Corps flank. The First Cavalry Brigade marched more than 50 miles during the day, driving the enemy back a number of miles. The division successfully accomplished its mission by 10:20 A. M., 1 May, and continued its attack in the direction of the Sabine River. The first phase ended.

On the night of 1-2 May, the enemy was reported to be heavily reinforced and the IX Corps was ordered to withdraw to a new line. Withdrawal began at 7:30

next best substitute would be a joint committee of the House and Senate, to sit after the adjournment of Congress, and to investigate both the present state of our defenses and our future needs."

"To get a true estimate of our defense strength now," declares the Baltimore, Md., *Sun*, "we must differentiate between it and the equipment that is immediately available. The President did not make that distinction. He lumped the two things together—arms *in esse* and arms *in posse*, so to say—and thereby obtained a rather more reassuring picture than a simple listing of equipment ready for use would present."

"The President," says Hugh S. Johnson, commentator, "is very subtle in seeming to find any support in the terrible events of the last few days for his policy of sticking our necks into that mess. The existing battle situation completely liquidates his interventionist leanings by proving plainly that we had no business there and couldn't have done any good by doing one thing more than we have done."

States the *New York Times*, "There cannot be the slightest doubt that the country expects Congress to respond promptly to the appeal made yesterday by the President for measures to strengthen the defenses of the United States. It is now our opportunity to help demonstrate that democracy, no less than dictatorship, knows how to act decisively in an hour of crisis."

"The Roosevelt message to Congress," states the Philadelphia, Pa., *Record*, "comes as the most reassuring and inspiring word from any statesman since the lights went out in Europe."

The Baltimore, Md., *Sun* comments, "Mr. Roosevelt's emergency arms program is sound, it should be enacted promptly by the Congress and it should be prosecuted with unflagging zeal by the War and Navy Departments. Time is of the essence."

"In due course we shall have to consider methods of finance. We shall have to prepare safeguards against waste and abuse. But these are secondary to prompt decision on policy and prompt execution of policy."

"It would have been better," declares the Washington, D. C., *Post*, "if President Roosevelt's special message on defense needs, as delivered yesterday, had been presented to Congress long ago . . . But Mr. Roosevelt can scarcely be blamed for waiting until Congress itself could see the need."

States the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, "Britain found late that it had a blundering leadership. The American people should demand, now in time, that our leadership be changed to one more competent. President Roosevelt has vision and comprehension; he has demonstrated his lack of organizing capacity. . . . The task ahead is not one for a theorist who is annoyed when his methods are criticized as ineffective and dangerous."

The Albuquerque, N. M., *Journal* says, "There will be little dissent to the course recommended by the President though there may be conflict as to the methods to be employed in the expenditure of funds and in the charting of a policy to make our defenses invulnerable. We are pleased to see the President emphasize as strongly as he did the matter of air defenses, and the necessity of increases in our air force."

P. M., 2 May. The First Cavalry Division's mission was to delay the advance of the hostile forces in successive positions until the final positions were reached 3 May. This was accomplished.

On 4 May the First Cavalry Division counterattacked at daylight to assist a Corps combat team operating on the right flank of the division. The movement was directed from a position south of Newton, northeast toward road junction 36. Upon completion of the second phase of Corps exercises, the entire division was assembled in an area 5 miles south of Jasper for three days of rest. An administrative march to the vicinity of Farrisville began 7 May at 7:30 A. M., preparatory to crossing the Sabine for the "Battle of the Bayous."

Flying Cadet Insignia

Pending the printing of changes in AR 600-35, December 31, 1926, paragraph 13½ i (3) has been changed as follows:

13½ i (3) Sleeve.—Will be worn on both sleeves of shirts and overcoat to denote flying cadet officers and flying cadet noncommissioned officers as follows:

(a) For shirts.—Chevrons of black felt on slate blue melton, chevrons 2½ inches in width:

Flying cadet battalion commander, 5 chevrons.

Flying cadet captain, 4 chevrons.

Flying cadet adjutant, 3 chevrons and 3 arcs below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet lieutenant, 3 chevrons.

Flying cadet sergeant major, 2 chevrons and 1 arc below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet supply sergeant, 2 chevrons and 1 horizontal bar forming a tie to the lower chevron.

Flying cadet color sergeant, 2 chevrons and a 5-pointed star below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet sergeant, 2 chevrons having a tie on both ends of chevrons.

Flying cadet color corporal, 1 chevron and a 5-pointed hollow star below the chevron.

Flying cadet corporal, 1 chevron.

(b) For overcoat.—Chevrons of black felt

on slate blue melton, chevrons 7 inches in width:

Flying cadet battalion commander, 5 chevrons having a tie on both ends of all chevrons.

Flying cadet captain, 4 chevrons having a tie on both ends of all chevrons.

Flying cadet adjutant, 3 chevrons and 3 arcs below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet lieutenant, 3 chevrons having a tie on both ends of all chevrons.

Flying cadet sergeant major, 2 chevrons having a tie on both ends of chevrons and one arc below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet supply sergeant, 2 chevrons having a tie on both ends of chevrons and one horizontal bar forming a tie to the lower chevron.

Flying cadet color sergeant, 2 chevrons having a tie on both ends of chevrons and a 5-pointed hollow star below the lower chevron.

Flying cadet sergeant, 2 chevrons having a tie on both ends of chevrons.

Flying cadet color corporal, 1 chevron and a 5-pointed hollow star below the chevron.

Flying cadet corporal, 1 chevron.

Retired Officers' Association

The Retired Officers' Association of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, with Headquarters in Los Angeles, California, advise that recently it has increased its Roster by the following new members or contributors:

U. S. Army—Capt. Arnold Helmrich, Lt. Col. Frank S. Mathick, Maj. M. C. Leonard, Col. G. Van B. Wilkes, Lt. Col. H. Spencer Struble, Capt. D. O. N. Lindberg (MC), Lt. Col. J. E. Campbell.

U. S. Navy—Lt. C. R. Arey, Lt. (jg) John B. Poore, Lt. (jg) C. F. Pratt, Capt. Alger H. Dresel, Lt. G. F. Schultz.

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The Defense Program

ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES

THE question of the place of the air elements in the National Defense organization of the United States has been definitely settled, at least for such time as the present administration remains in power. This was made clear by President Roosevelt in last Sunday's radio broadcast when he made the statement that "the air forces should be part of the Army and Navy."

While President Roosevelt's sentiments on the subject of a separate air force or a Department of National Defense have been rather generally understood, this is his first positive public statement endorsing the existing system of keeping the air elements as component parts of the Army and Navy as opposed to the general European plan of segregating air power into a distinct component on a par with the land and sea forces.

President Roosevelt prefaced his statement with the thought that "Recent wars, including the current war in Europe, have demonstrated beyond doubt that fighting efficiency depends on unity of control. In sea operations the airplane is just as much an integral part of unity of operations as are the submarine, the destroyer and the battleship; and in land warfare the airplane is just as much a part of military operations as are the tank corps, the engineers, the artillery or the Infantry itself."

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's administration President Roosevelt saw the present system grow up. Since becoming President his close association with service leaders, particularly those of the Navy, has continued his belief in the soundness of separating air power between the Army and the Navy. It is known that the subject has been discussed at Cabinet meetings and that since the outbreak of the present war the situation reports furnished him by the War and Navy Departments have taken occasion to emphasize the ineffectiveness of the British and French separate air forces and the strength and effectiveness of the German set-up.

While Germany has a separate air setup under Marshall Goering, the Department reports have stressed the fact that the German air power is all land based and that the dictator form of government gives a unified command. Lacking a real sea-going Navy to challenge English sea power, the Reich has no reason for a naval air arm in the form of ship-based aircraft. Her sea-air operations against the British have all been from land bases. As a matter of fact it is to obtain better situated bases that she has undertaken to take Norway and the Netherlands-Belgium-Channel port territory. Thus, these reports have held, Germany's high command has only to manipulate and coordinate the air and land forces, which is a comparatively simple problem for a dictator nation. On the other hand, they hold, in a democracy each element strives to contend for its own supremacy in the eyes of the public and is much less amenable to coordination from "top side" than in a dictatorship, so that having a third element seeking for public acclaim would be vastly complicate the problem.

Service leaders have taken occasion to point out to their Commander-in-Chief the shortcomings of a separate air force in a nation with a large Navy—England. It is said that the fact that the Royal Air Force is distinct from the Royal Navy has contributed to much of the failure in Norway. In one instance, it is said, the Royal Air Force attempted to put airplanes on an aircraft carrier whose elevators from storage hangars to flying deck were too small to accommodate the planes. Had the air element been part of the Navy, it is contended, there would have been one directing head to avoid such blunders.

New Streamlined Division and Corps "Sound" Chief Control Officer Declares at Critique

DESPITE many criticisms of various actions taken during the course of the exercises, Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, USA, co-director and Chief Control Officer of the Third Army maneuvers, declared at the critique conducted 25 May at Camp Beauregard, La., that the triangular division has shown itself to be "tactically sound."

"The infantry-artillery team is the basic idea and this is sound," General Brees declared in the principal address at the critique. "The proportions of the service is about right. The division does need, however, more anti-tank guns and a small reconnaissance unit. The organization is such that units can be added, increases made in strength of existing units, or even limited decreases in strength, without effecting the efficiency of the division. The ultimate organization, of course, will be determined by the theater of operations. In the meantime let's stabilize along the sound lines now established and desist from further needless so called experimentation."

General Brees said he is now convinced that such a special reconnaissance unit should be an organic part of the division. "It should be a scout car and possibly an armored car troop," he said.

It will be recalled that at the conclusion of the IV corps exercises in the Ft. Benning area in April Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA, also urged that a reconnaissance unit be made part of the Divi-

sion. "The efficiency of the 6th Cavalry in reconnaissance and screening," General Short said at that time, "leads me to believe that a mechanized reconnaissance troop should be made a part of the division. The troop should have three platoons, one available for each combat team for reconnaissance. The whole troop should be used by the division for screening purposes."

In last Saturday's critique, Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, USA, Third Army Commander and director of the exercise, said:

Praises Gen. Brees and Col. Gruber

"General Brees as Co-Director, as well as Chief Control Officer, has carried, instead of myself, the major burden of the work of the higher direction of the maneuvers. I feel sure that all of you will share my thought that the Army is fortunate that officers of the outstanding ability and comprehensive experience of General Brees and Colonel Gruber, Deputy Chief Control Officer, have been available for controlling positions in the maneuvers.

"I would stress the fact that our maneuvers were intended to be of the nature of a scientific test, and in no sense a competition between commanders. Obviously, their true meaning will be established only if the analysis to which they are subjected is of a wholly impersonal and objective character. In consequence, our discussion this morning will not be of the nature of a debate between proponents of opposing theories. It is intended rather to be a presentation of facts and their

(Please turn to Page 902)

Reenlistment Bonus Case Lost

The United States Supreme Court this week reversed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Dickerson vs. the United States, thereby ruling that the Government is not required to pay the reenlistment allowance to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who reenlisted in those services during the fiscal years 1938 and 1939.

After summarizing the debate on the floors of Congress over the question, the Court stated, "We are of the opinion that Congress intended in Section 402 to suspend the enlistment allowance authorized by Section 9 (of the Pay Act of 1922) during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1939. The legislative history discloses that Congress intended the legislation concerning the allowance during the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 as a continuation of the suspension enacted in each of the four preceding years. . . . The meaning to be ascribed to an Act of Congress can only be derived from a considerable weighing of every relevant aid to construction. These lead to the conclusion that the judgment of the Court below (the Court of Claims) must be reversed."

The decision of the Court was on a 5-4 basis, the five New Deal Justices voting to overrule the Court of Claims and with Chief Justice Hughes, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Roberts, dissenting.

75-mm. Cannon for Airplanes

Experiments conducted by the Army Air Corps and the Ordnance Department have demonstrated the range of possibilities of "flying artillery" by successfully firing 75-mm. guns from airplanes.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Appropriations committee of the experiments in connection with his effort to secure a \$1,440 minimum flight pay for nonflying officers instead of the \$720 set by the House.

"Testing that gun was not a normal flight," General Marshall said, "yet we asked an Ordnance officer to fly in that plane and fire the first 75-mm. gun ever fired from a plane. It was thought that the test would be successful, or we would not have permitted it, but up to the time the gun was fired no one could say what would happen."

Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, chief of Ordnance, later said that the gun used in the airplane was the same as the French 75's used by the Field Artillery.

Firing armor piercing ammunition such flying weapons could do great damage to

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Promotion Bill Early Passage Likely

Conferees on the Army length-of-service promotion bill, HR 9243, this week came to agreement on the bill at their first meeting, and voted 11 to 1 to eliminate the Johnson amendments which were adopted on the floor of the Senate from the bill.

As agreed upon, the measure is now in exactly the same form as when first proposed by the War Department and printed in full in the 6 April 1940 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The amendments, sponsored by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colo., a member of the Military Affairs Committee, would have taken out the provisions for the retirement of brigadier generals of the line at age 62 and for the retirement of other promotion list officers at age 60. These officers would have been retained until age 64 but would not have been permitted to command troops. The amendments would also authorize an increase in the number of colonels above the 705 figure fixed in the bill, in case such action should be necessary in order that officers less than 60 years of age could command regiments.

There is little doubt but that the conference report will be agreed to in both Houses without delay and that the bill will go into effect 1 July 1940.

Under the terms of the bill second lieutenants and first lieutenants would be promoted after three and ten years service, as at present. Other promotions would be as follows:

17 years to major (Officer must serve six years as major, except that officers with over 17 years' service at time of promotion receive constructive credit of half the time served in excess of 17 years of service).

23 years to lieutenant colonel (Officer must serve five years as lieutenant colonel, except that officers with over 23 years' service at time of promotion receive constructive credit of half the time served in excess of 23 years of service).

28 years to colonel (With a limit of 705 colonels).

Promotion to brigadier general of the line and promotion of chiefs of branches to be made from officers in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel who have had 28 years of commissioned service.

The bill further provides additional retirement provisions as follows:

Mandatory for brigadier generals at age 62.

Mandatory for all other promotion-list officers at 60, except temporary generals and five per cent of the colonels at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The foregoing retirement features are not effective until 30 June 1942.

World War officers may retire at any time with three-fourths pay and those who have completed 28 years' service may retire in the grade of colonel.

Preparatory to putting the new Army promotion bill into effect, the office of the Adjutant General of the Army is now engaged in a study of the records of individual officers. No final figures have yet been compiled as to the exact number of promotions to take place under the measure. Unofficial estimates, however, indicate that the junior lieutenant colonel and major (Promotion List numbers as of October 1940 Army List and Directory) on 30 June of the years indicated will be:

Junior Lt. Col.	Junior Major
1940	
Maj. No. 287 (Roy C. Hilton, Inf.)	Capt. No. 1579 (J. E. Olivares, PS)
	1941
Maj. No. 1918 (H. W. Wagner, OD)	Capt. No. 2007 (C. S. Stodder, SC)
	1942
Maj. No. 2236 (F. A. Derouin, Inf.)	Capt. No. 2220 (H. V. Roberts, Inf.)
	1943
Maj. No. 2912 (R. W. Burke, Inf.)	Capt. No. 2444 (G. E. Mortimer, CAC)
	1944
Capt. No. 934 (G. W. Read, Jr., Cav.)	Capt. No. 2659 (J. G. Hopkins, AC)
	1945
Capt. No. 1111 (B. W. Wilkes, Jr., Inf.)	Capt. No. 2888 (P. E. MacLaughlin, Inf.)
	1946
Capt. No. 1579 (J. E. Olivares, PS)	Capt. No. 3215 (W. Miller, Cav.)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

General Gasser Decorated

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring on 28 May decorated Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Acting Deputy Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, with an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal previously awarded him for his services during the World War. The presentation of the award was made at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Country Club attended by over 100 officers of the War Department General Staff, and chiefs of the Army's arms and services. The occasion was a farewell luncheon tendered to General Gasser prior to his retirement for age on 31 May 1940.

The citation for the Oak Leaf Cluster reads as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility during a grave emergency. By his leadership and executive ability while Acting Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States Brigadier General Gasser has made an important contribution to the National Defense. Denied by force of circumstances the increased rank appropriate to his high position, the vigor and efficiency with which he has carried out the exacting duties of his office afford a fine example of the highest soldierly qualities."

Army Post Construction

The House Military Affairs Committee this week reported favorably a bill, HR 9896, which authorizes appropriations totaling approximately \$15,000,000 for construction at 25 Army posts, stations and air bases.

The Committee stated:

The purpose of this bill is to authorize a limited number of urgent construction projects at various posts and stations in the Army which are immediately essential for the housing of the Army and for manufacturing arsenals and storage. This construction is to be of a permanent character and in many cases is designed to replace temporary or out-worn buildings that are entirely inadequate and are most uneconomical to repair and the replacement of which will result in large savings in future appropriations for maintenance. The construction and manufacturing and storage will provide, to a very limited degree, our requirements for the manufacture of items not fabricated commercially or either produced in such quantities in industry as to

prohibit adequate supplies in time of national emergency, and also for the storage and distribution of critical items. Immediate authorization is required if our Army is to continue a progressive building program, since the amount of present authorizations for construction is extremely limited.

The posts at which the funds authorized would be spent, and the amount of authorization at each post, are as follows:

Station	Amount
Anchorage	\$6,379,225
Hawaii	
Schofield Barracks	823,200
Ft. Shafter	90,000
Panama	
Ft. Clayton	512,075
Corozal	1,071,300
Panama Canal Department	365,500
Puerto Rico	
Borinquen Field	571,700
Puerto Rican General Depot	45,000
Continental United States	
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	210,000
Atlanta General Depot, Ga.	1,300,000
Ft. Belvoir, Va.	60,000
Ft. Benning, Ga.	1,320,500
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	432,476
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	277,200
Ft. Knox, Ky.	153,124
Ft. Lewis, Wash.	255,000
Ft. Myer, Va.	84,000
Ft. Monroe, Va.	179,500
Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.	314,000
Plattington Arsenal	23,000
West Point	299,000
Ft. Sill, Okla.	96,000
Ft. Pickens, Fla.	45,200
Ft. McPherson, Fla.	65,000
Ft. Story, Va.	25,000

Provisional Officers Bill

The Senate this week passed the bill, S. 458, which extends to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who served during the World War the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act. As passed by the Senate the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the benefits of the act of 25 May 1928, as amended, entitled "An act making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War," are hereby extended to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the military or naval forces or Coast Guard, who served subsequent to 6 April 1917, and who are now in a status of honorable separation from the military, naval, or Coast Guard Service, if application for such benefits is filed with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs within 12 months after the passage of this act: Provided, That the benefits under this act shall take effect from the date of application, if approved.

The measure now goes to the House Military Affairs Committee.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Capt. Joy T. Wrean, Capt. Julius E. Slack, 1st Lt. Oral G. Willis, 1st Lt. Harry C. Porter, 1st Lt. Donald B. Webber, 1st Lt. Richard I. Crone and 1st Lt. Walter E. Ahearn were elected to membership. Six members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

75-mm. Air Cannons

(Continued from Preceding Page)

big land tanks. Also, in aerial defense one hit with a high explosive shell from such a gun would blow a big bomber to bits. It is understood that the experiments thus far have been confined to the use of the weapon temporary installed in an old bomber, but that from the tests have come lessons showing the feasibility of building planes specifically for the purpose.

OFFICERS-ATTENTION!

OLD SERVICE COATS REMODELED INTO
NEW REGULATION BELLOWS BACK. (We
furnish material.) PRICE . . . \$6.00
(Delivery C.O.D. Parcel Post.)

W. BASSON
(former WEST POINT POST TAILOR)
235-5th Avenue, New York

Army Relief Society

Praise for the work of the Army Relief Society and an expression of confidence that the organization will meet the greater needs coming with the expansion of the service was given by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, USA, commanding General of the First Army, in an address at the annual meeting of the Society recently in New York City.

In his address General Drum said:

Scope of Work

"When one understands and realizes the present day Army Relief organization and its accomplishments, we bow our heads in gratitude. In these forty years of the Society's existence, it has met with ever increasing efficiency our urgent charitable needs. The Society has carried on this work most successfully under the special strain of several wars and peace time depressions. It has developed a system of relief which preserves not only the well being of the individual, but as important, her self-respect and pride, and inspires a determination to regain an educational and social standing at least on a par with that of the lost husband or father. In these words I am picturing rather inadequately my conclusions after these long years of intimate association with your problems and accomplishments. I know no other organization which meets so successfully the objectives of real charity."

"The scope of the Society's work, including not only relief, but education, clothing and emergency loans, is most comprehensive and insures a high standing both by its organization and participants which corresponds to the ideals and traditions of the Army."

"The leadership of the Society has rested during most of its years in the hands of leading American women without direct Army connection. Mrs. Lamont, Roe, Stimson, Colt, Parker, Gibson, Duryea, Mrs. Page, and many other women from civil life who have and are now serving on the Board, are among those who have joined a few Army women in leading this fine organization. Their interest and untiring efforts inspire the organization and your Board. We are deeply grateful to them."

"From the Managing Board here in New York, especially the chairmen and assistants of the various relief committees thereof, through the whole service, the work and inspiration of the Society emanates from and is accomplished by many ladies of the service, assisted in many places by friends from civil life. These ladies, as well as the various Presidents, have devoted their time and efforts without financial compensation, but I am sure with much personal gratification for the good they have done. With patience, dignity and exceptional understanding, they have created your relief system in a tradition of tenderness and loyalty. The prompt examination of all cases turned over to the Society, the solicitude for the self-respect of the individuals receiving aid, the foresight and judgment which accompany the care of children and aged dependents, the devotion and generous spirit of your members—all these attributes have raised everlasting monuments of the hours of happiness you have brought to those who have needed aid."

"The voluntary nature of your organization is inspiring. I know of no other such relief agency which accomplishes so much, and expends such large sums with practically no overhead expense. Your report of last year indicates an expenditure of over \$100,000 with an overhead of less than \$2,000—less than 2% of the total expended."

The Army Wife

"Little is heard or known of the lasting influence behind the officers and men of the Army. The Army wife is an unsung heroine. We, who know the Army, realize what a wonderful institution she is. A girl marries a young lieutenant or a non-commissioned officer. Their pay is small. They budget to live within their income. If they have children, they are ambitious that they be given every possible advantage of a good education. Many an Army woman has done her own cooking and housework over a period of years in order to set aside funds to make this possible. They take frequent changes of station and other discomforts in their stride. They live in the Philippines, in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama and Puerto Rico, as well as in all parts of the United States proper. They are sane and courageous about it all."

"They enjoy life. They grasp at what pleasures come their way. There is a comradeship about our Army life that is truly delightful. Our friendships are strong and lasting. On Hop Night, after a visit to the local beauty parlor, our Army wife appears well turned out, and most attractive. I doubt if anywhere one can find a more attractive group of women. I am, and always have been proud of our fine Army women. One thing that makes their efforts to economize easier is that so many of them are doing the same thing. There is no 'keeping up with the Joneses.' They all have more or less the same

problem. Debt is a horrible thing to be avoided at any sacrifice. But try as they will, there is little chance that they can save much, except through life insurance. So when tragedy comes to them and they lose their husband, they are forced to begin life anew in civil life. Then the understanding help they receive from the Army Relief Society helps them through the difficult period of readjustment. Not charity, as in other organizations, but helping our own to help themselves.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the beneficiaries of the Army Relief Society. They want help only so long as it is necessary. Not infrequently they ask to have their allowances stopped—as soon as their pensions have been received—or for any reason they feel they can 'carry-on' without further financial assistance. I think the relationship between your Society and your beneficiaries is unique, and is to be found in no other charitable organization."

"Much as we regret it, we live today in a world of turmoil and war. What the future in this respect has in store for our Army is difficult to foresee. However, 'preparedness' is now our national objective and I am sure the principle thereof is applicable to your Society. That the Society realizes our situation is made evident by the outstanding increases in collections this year and the encouraging details set forth in your financial reports. The future will demand greater assistance on your part, and I have no doubt the whole Army and our many civilian friends will assist you in this good work."

Two Finance Classes Graduate

Diplomas was presented 27 May by Maj. Gen. Howard K. Loughry, Chief of Finance, to two graduating classes at the Finance School, Camp Holabird, Md. One class consisted of 12 Reserve officers completing a three-month course, the first to be given for Reserve officers. The other class comprised 64 privates and privates first class of the Finance Department completing one of the two four-month courses given each year.

Officer graduates were:

Capt. I. S. Werman	1st Lt. J. H. Morton
Capt. H. E. Russell	1st Lt. A. B. Dwinell
Capt. L. B. Lepp	1st Lt. M. G. Call
Capt. M. R. Tidwell,	1st Lt. H. B. Wild
jr.	
1st Lt. C. C. Gealton	1st Lt. R. A. Metzger
1st Lt. A. L. Ritchie	1st Lt. H. Schumacker

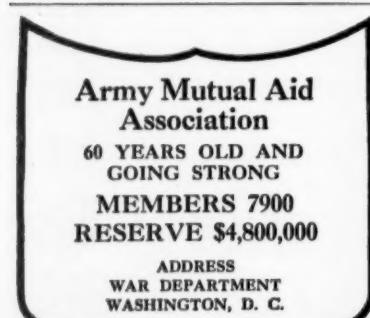
Enlisted graduates of the regular course were—privates being indicated with asterisks, others being privates first class:

C. B. Easler	R. F. Sennott*
J. V. Then	R. J. Lapinski
C. P. Kozlowski	J. L. Nelson*
J. M. Horner*	H. E. Barr
P. C. Wagner*	H. A. Bulluck
H. Jensen	K. E. Hauser
J. M. Crocker	J. W. Goodwin, Jr.
W. Oney	J. C. Costigan, Jr.
A. M. Hall*	P. P. Symonawski
C. S. Von Nunes	F. P. Tatta
K. I. Weise	F. A. Pusateri
E. M. Teel	I. M. Nelson
A. R. Kozel	E. W. Whalen
W. B. Whaley	S. J. Romen
E. A. Sheridan	C. Watterson, Jr.
J. H. Anderson	V. V. Viles
D. R. Belcher	J. E. Glat
E. C. Rogers	J. P. Smith*
E. Z. Argersinger	C. E. Carleton*
C. Garner*	J. H. Holle
C. F. Caster	W. Krosnick
L. Carroll	V. J. Dorn
R. Doyle*	F. W. Walmsley, Jr.
N. Symbratowicz	J. B. Isbell
E. H. Butler	R. E. Davis
C. C. Osbourne	J. A. Dykstra
L. H. Johnson	M. L. Pluris*
C. F. Breton	W. V. Davis
R. W. Taylor	E. A. Mastrotto*
I. E. Venskus	C. L. Swank
F. H. Dietz	O. B. Green

The following privates completed the course in property accounting and auditing: R. P. Desjardins, and G. H. Rollard, Jr.

Disaster Reimbursement Bill

The Senate on 28 May, passed the bill S. 2891, which provides blanket authority for the payment of claims of service personnel for articles lost by reason of fire, flood, earthquake, hurricanes, or similar disasters occurring on land. At present, there is authority for the payment for losses incurred at sea, but lack of such legislation in the case of land disasters has resulted in numerous individual bills for relief. The provisions of the measure affect the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey.



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New Regulation Uniforms



be avoided. They will have much. So when they lose their life among the help of Society, the period of another organization help them.

Even to the safety. They necessary. Not allowances have been made. They can assistance. Our Society and is to be organization.

Today in the future our Army is preparedness. I am sure to your better situation increasing encouraging reports. The place on your whole Army assist you.

Graduate

May by , Chief of forces at the , Md. One officers come the first to The other and private department our-month

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S. Dwinell
G. Call
B. Wild
A. Metzger
Schumacher

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DRIVE IT!
And know why...

**"CHEVROLET'S
First AGAIN!"**

The ignition key is out for you . . . at your Chevrolet dealer's . . . any day you call for it!

And when you accept this key, and step gaily into Chevrolet for '40, you'll not only have the key to *America's first-place car*, but you'll also have "the key to the city" and to all the hills and highways and byways of the nation as well.

For this big, smart, high-powered traveler is the master of every motoring condition you'll meet on a trip across the country or around the world!

Drive it—and you'll find it starts, steers, shifts and stops with the utmost ease! . . . *Drive it*—and you'll find it out-accelerates all other cars in its price range! . . . *Drive it*—and you'll find it out-climbs

them, too! . . . *Drive it*—and you'll find it's the smoothest, safest, steadiest riding car in the entire low-price field—in fact, the *only* car with "The Ride Royal"!

In '40 again, for the ninth year in the last ten, people are buying *more Chevrolets* than any other make of car, so you *know* Chevrolet for '40 must be like a dream come true!

And now we invite you to put it to the final test . . . eye it, TRY IT, buy it . . . so you will join the throng who are saying, "Chevrolet's First Again." Please accept our invitation to drive this car—today!

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*On Special De Luxe and
Master De Luxe Series.

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BUY IT!**



\$659
MASTER 85
BUSINESS COUPE
Other models slightly higher
All models priced at Flint, Michigan. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Meet Need for Navy Officers

The current expansion of the Navy, like that ordered last September, will be made without any permanent increases in the commissioned personnel of the Navy. Bulk of the additional officers required to man the new and recommissioned ships will be Reserve officers called to active duty and retired officers recalled to active duty or retained on the active list.

President Roosevelt indicated in his veto of the amendments to the line selection act last month that he was retaining on active duty a large part of the passed over officers who normally would retire the last day of this month.

It is possible that filling of sea billets will make it necessary to send some regular officers now on shore duties of certain types to the fleet, replacing them with Reserve and Retired officers.

Post graduate education of Navy officers also will be curtailed. Orders are now being issued cancelling assignment of lieutenants (junior grade) to one-year classes at the Post Graduates School, Annapolis. A total of 64 officers now under order to one-year classes at the school will be retained in duty billets instead of proceeding to the school, the Navy Department said this week. Proclamation of national emergency last September also resulted in a curtailment of activities at the Post Graduate School.

Naval Air Strength

In reporting the Bill, S. 4024, a companion bill to the bill HR 9848, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee gave the following break-down of the useful combatant air strength of the United States Navy.

	Operating
Carriers:	
4 large; 72 fighting, 152 scout bombing, 72 torpedo bombing..	296
2 medium; 36 fighting, 112 scout bombing ..	148
	444
Spares	222
Battleships: 15, now 45 observation-scouting ..	45
Spares	22
	67
Cruisers:	
18 heavy, 72 scouting-observation..	72
19 small, 20 scouting-observation..	20
9 large, 38 scouting-observation..	36
	128
Spares	64
Patrol wings, 5, 208 patrol bombing	208
Spares	10
	218
Fleet Marine Force: 36 fighting, 74 scout-bombing, 10 utility scouting ..	120
Spares	60
	180
Fleet combatant aircraft	945
Spares	378
	1,323
Combatant aircraft at shore stations....	44
Total	1,367

The committee stated that at the beginning of the present war the British Navy had approximately 240 planes assigned to duty with the fleet in comparison with our 1,367 combatant planes now available for duty with our fleet.

Naval Losses

British

Royal Oak, battleship, torpedoed; Courageous, carrier, torpedoed; Blanch, destroyer, mine; Duchess, destroyer, collision; Grenville, destroyer, mine or torp.; Exmouth, destroyer, torpedo; Darling, destroyer, torpedo; Glowworm, destroyer, gunfire(?); Gurkha, destroyer, bombed; Hunter, destroyer, gunfire; Hardy, destroyer, gunfire; Afridi, destroyer, bombed; Wessex, destroyer, bombed; Grom, Polish destroyer, bombed; Oxley, submarine, collision; Seahorse, submarine, (?); Starfish, submarine, (?); Undine, submarine, (?); Thistie, submarine, (?); Sphinx, minesweeper, bombed; 23 trawlers, various; Ravalpindi, armed cruiser, gunfire; Charles Boyes, minesweeper, struck mine.

French

Pluton, minelayer, explosion; Marie Yette, trawler, collision; Barsac, trawler, grounded; Bison, destroyer, bombed.

Germany

Graf Spee, battleship, gunfire; Bleucher, hvy. cruis., gunfire; Karlsruhe, cruiser, tor-

pedoed; Emden, cruiser, bombed; Kolin class cruiser, bombed; 2 destroyers, torpedoed; 2 destroyers, (?); 37 submarines, at least, various; 7 minecraft, mined; 19 auxiliaries, various.

DAMAGED
British

Nelson, battleship, mine; Barham, battleship, torpedo; Rodney, battleship, bomb; Renown, bat. cruis., gunfire; Exeter, cruis., gunfire; Southampton, cruis., bombs; Edinburgh, cruis., bombs; Belfast, cruiser, mine or torp.; Achilles, cruis., gunfire; Ajax, cruis., gunfire; Glasgow, cruis., bombs; Hostile, dest., gunfire; Hotspur, dest., gunfire; Gipsy, dest., mine; Mohawk, dest., bomb; Jersey, dest., torpedo; Trind, sub., weather; Kittiwake, pat. vessel, mine; Iron Duke, training, bomb.

Germany

Deutschland, battleship, mine; Scharnhorst, battleship, gunfire; a heavy cruiser, torpedoed; Leipzig, cruiser, torpedoed; K-class cruiser, torpedoed; a light cruiser, bombed; 3 destroyers, gunfire; Altmark, aux., grounded.

CLAIMS

(Unsubstantiated to 30 May)

Britain claims 7 German destroyers sunk by gunfire; Admiral Scheer damaged by torpedo; 4 transports sunk. Admits damage to transport, 3 cruisers and 4 destroyers not on above list. Admits 49 losses, with destroyer Wessex, bombed, and minesweeper Charles Boyes, struck by mine as first casualties.

Germany claims a number of supply ships and transports operating between England and Belgium sunk and damaged by bombers, and Britain concedes some losses from this source. Germany's previous claim was 120 British ships—claim 2 battleships, British admit 1; claim 14 cruisers, British admit 1; claim 18 destroyers, British admit 11; claim 22 submarines, British admit 5.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The second Navy spring course here was completed 31 May, graduating the following students:

Lieutenant Commanders—Richard V. Dolan, USNR; Laurence E. Eastman, USNR; Thomas J. Kennedy (MC), USNR; Emmett E. Kerr, USNR; William B. McHugh, USN; Alexander Murray, Jr., USNR; Homer L. Sherritt, USNR; Harold C. Speed, USNR; Bascom H. Thomas, USNR; James G. Williamson, USNR.

Captains—James L. Beam, USMC.

Lieutenants—Lennus F. Adams, USNR; Stanley W. Carr, USNR; Charles B. Henriques, USNR; Sidney Huguenin, USNR; William C. Jennings, USNR; Paul E. Kersh, USNR; Harold K. Leslie, USNR; Rosseter P. Maurice, USNR; Abbott M. Sellers, USNR; Ernest M. Snowden, USN; James G. Williford, USNR.

Lieutenants (Jg)—Carl H. Amme, Jr., USN; Warren J. Bettens, USN; Vincent F. Blondo, (MC), USN; Carlos M. Cardeza, USNR; Frederick L. Eagleston, Jr., (MC), USN; Joseph L. Evans, USN; Philip C. Guzzetta, (MC), USN; Logan T. McCloud, (SC), USNR; Max A. Morrison, USNR; John H. Moser, (MC), USN; Harry H. Rosenthal, (MC), USNR; Milton E. Ryberg, USNR; Harmon S. Strauss, USNR; James H. Sudeth, USNR; Richard A. Teel, USN; Burnell W. Vincent, (DC), USNR.

Ensigns—James M. Belden, USNR; Robert H. Bloodworth, USNR; John C. Burrill, USN; Ellery H. Clark, Jr., USNR; Felix Gygax, Jr., USNR; Thomas F. Howe, USNR; Howard J. Korn, USNR; Lawrence C. Kuhn, USNR; Frederick J. Len Mond, USNR; George S. Leonard, USNR; Edward Mieka, USN; Edwin L. Pierce, USN; John B. Shirley, USN; Robert J. Van Santen, USNR.

Capt. Williams to be Promoted

Capt. Henry Williams, USN, assistant chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been selected for promotion to rear admiral, Construction Corps, by a selection board which convened at the Navy Department, 13 May, to name one captain of that corps for promotion to flag rank.

Captain Williams is in his 63rd year, having been born in Hagerstown, Md., 12 Aug. 1877. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1894, served on the USS Massachusetts during the Spanish American War and participated in the West Indian Campaign. During the World War he was on duty at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass. From 1923 to 1928 he was manager of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He served three tours in the Bureau of Construction and Repair prior to his present assignment as assistant chief of bureau. He has also been a student at the Army War College and manager of the Philadelphia Navy

Yard. Captain Williams is president of the American Society of Naval Architects.

Finance and Supply School
Graduates

Speaking to 39 graduating officers of the Navy Finance and Supply School, Philadelphia, Pa., 24 May, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Compton declared that the "vastly complex" organization of the modern Navy has placed a tremendous burden on the Supply Corps, making it vital that the officers of that corps be of the highest caliber obtainable.

"There are some very interesting things about your corps which may or may not have occurred to you," Mr. Compton told the graduates, "but are well worth repetition at any rate. Supply officers are generally classed as staff corps officers, and yet there is no specialty group in the Navy that is so intimately connected with command and the administration of command as the supply corps. You will find that much of your work will be an extension of the military command system and much of your time will be spent in discharging functions of the military system."

Calling the corps a "deluxe outfit" in caliber of personnel, Mr. Compton pointed out that complexity of the work made it "highly desirable" that the class' early training should embrace a wide variety of origins and early backgrounds. "Just a moment's consideration of the magnitude and variety of those tasks would convince anyone of the wisdom of drawing on both military and civilian sources for the personnel of your classes."

Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Capt. E. H. Van Patten (SC), assistant chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, also spoke briefly.

The 39 graduates, all ensigns with two exceptions, have gone on short leaves preparatory to reporting to their new posts. The new supply corps officers are:

B. H. Bieri, Jr.	C. T. Nefzger
C. T. Budny	R. H. Northwood
P. S. Burt, Jr.	F. W. Ott
C. M. Christensen	R. F. Parker
R. W. Clark, Jr.	W. M. Porter
W. A. Cochran	F. J. Roberts
L. O. Davis	E. K. Scofield
E. T. Dobbyn, Jr.	E. M. Standish
W. B. Durant, Jr.	C. Stein, Jr.
A. J. Fisher	W. J. Stuessi
W. J. Held	W. G. Tonner, Jr.
J. D. Hewitt, 3rd	H. L. Usher, Jr.
R. S. Hill	E. H. Van Patten, Jr.
H. H. Hunt	J. G. Walsh
*Lt. (Jg) B. Johnson	R. L. Watson
E. R. Joshua, Jr.	K. R. Wheeler
J. L. Lambrecht	C. W. Wilson
D. F. Logan	E. W. Winnett
C. L. Loring	C. J. Zellner
C. A. Messenheimer	

*Lieutenants (junior grade).

Minority Report on CC-Line
Amalgamation

A minority report has been submitted by Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Sterling W. Cole, of N. Y., and Representative Ralph Church, of Ill., on the bill, HR 9450, which would transfer the personnel of the Construction Corps to the line of the Navy.

Observers feel that the action of the above three members of the Naval committee may well block action on the amalgamation bill at this session of Congress. It is regarded as particularly weighty in light of the fact that very seldom does the Committee bring a bill to the floor of the House without first obtaining full accord in Committee.

The report states:

"The undersigned are opposed to the enactment of this bill at the present Congress on the grounds that insufficient study has been made of the problem and that the hearings demonstrated that there was no clear understanding upon the part of anyone, in the Navy or in the committee, as to the full operation of the various sections of the bill and of the effect of each section upon the others. A special board in the Navy Department made a long study of staff corps legislation. This board recommended that the E. D. O.'s of the

line be transferred to the Construction Corps, just the reverse of what is proposed in this bill.

"Another special board will be convened after the adjournment of Congress to make a further and more searching study of the whole question of staff corps and specialists in the Navy. No such comprehensive study has been made, and it is felt that such important legislation as transferring the constructors into the line of the Navy should await full and complete study by the Navy itself on this problem.

"H. R. 9450 appears to lay undue stress upon the captains and admirals in the status of engineering duty only and to give insufficient attention to the problem of junior officers. This is a serious matter, as it will undoubtedly materially affect the procurement of sufficient number of properly qualified young officers to go into this specialty.

"In view of the critical situation existing at present it would seem unwise to make such a major change at the present time, and particularly in view of hurried and incomplete study made of the matter by the Navy Department and the House Naval Affairs Committee.

"The undersigned do not necessarily oppose transferring constructors to the line of the Navy, but we contend that no one has sufficient information at the present time as to how this will work or as to its disadvantage in comparison with transferring E. D. O.'s to the Construction Corps or creating a new staff corps to embrace all allied specialists.

"In view of the foregoing, we recommend that this bill should not be passed in the present Congress, but action on the subject should await further study by the Navy Department and the Naval Affairs Committee."

Open Submarine Tender Bids

The Cleveland Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corporation was revealed as low bidder on its proposal to furnish machinery for submarine tender AS-12, a unit of the 1941 construction program. The corporation asked from \$1,358,169 to \$1,509,969 to furnish the machinery on the basis of bids opened 29 May. The only other bidder, Fairbanks Morse and Company, asked \$1,654,300 to \$1,703,750 to supply the machinery.

Navy Mutual Aid Association

A total of 25 officers have been elected to membership during the month of May.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1940

"An efficient preparation for war can alone insure peace."—JOHN ADAMS.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

ACTION OF THE United States Supreme Court this week interpreting the law so as to withhold from enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard their right to the reenlistment allowance for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 places on Congress the duty to enact legislation and appropriate funds for this purpose. In restoring the reenlistment allowance for the current year, Congress recognized the justice and equity of the old law. As to the two preceding years, the Court of Claims, after hearing testimony from both sides and studying the legislative history of the enactment, held that the lawmakers did not suspend the basic law and that qualified enlisted men who reenlisted during that period are entitled to the allowance. However, when the Department of Justice took the case to the Supreme Court, the five New Deal appointees, with the four older justices dissenting, held that the Court of Claims had erred and that the men are not entitled to the payment for the years involved. In continuing the ban on the reenlistment allowance for six years, Administration leaders in Congress contended that the payment is only to stimulate men to reenlist in the services and thus keep the experienced men in the armed forces. Justice would dictate that the career men who stayed in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, should not be penalized by being deprived of this item of pay. The inadequateness of the enlisted pay scales has been clearly shown in the studies and hearings conducted at the behest of Senator Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Yet, because the President so wished, no action has been taken to improve them. To correct the law and appropriate the funds so that men who reenlisted during the period of the restrictive legislation may now receive the money due them, and which others whose enlistments expired since have received, is a duty which Congress should perform at this session—not alone as an act of justice but also to assure recruits coming in under the expansion program that their rights will be protected in the future.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN A TIME since the World War when the United States Army has known so much about its capabilities and shortcomings as it does today. The development of the Army's general and special service schools has resulted in the indoctrination of our officers with the theories of strategy and tactics, the boards have found out as much as they could about the value of new weapons, the General Staff has studied reports from the wars abroad and has put its stamp of approval on new divisional and corps organizations designed to take the fullest advantage of the facilities afforded by our huge automotive industry. Yet, until the extensive field exercises just completed by the Third Army, any estimate of the military efficiency of our small regular force was based on theory—paper studies backed up only by limited tests of small isolated units operating in the confines of military reservations. Moving from the map board to the field, abandoning symbols and leading instead real American soldiers whose human needs must be taken care of, presented new problems, revealed weaknesses, showed up the lack of balance between theory and practice. In true democratic procedure, where the strength of the state lies in the strength of the people and their knowledge to act, the weaknesses revealed in our military organization have been laid out for the public to read. In this issue of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** is published the unglazed criticism of those who supervised the maneuvers. The Army was found wanting in many details. There were many errors of commission and omission. But except by the costly process of war, this knowledge could have been obtained in no other way. The Army, from buck private to general, will profit immeasurably. But the greatest lesson is that by such field training, though it be more costly than keeping the troops at their home garrisons, the nation can be assured of an Army that knows what it can and can not do and of leaders who can make sound recommendations to the Congress as to what the Army needs to defend our interests.

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Service Humor

Propagandized

It was the year 1942. Propaganda had been so successfully developed that the Germans had been converted to the English point of view and all the English to the German point of view.

Then, of course, the war started all over again.

—Contributed.

—o—

Fileboner

"In your opinion, who are the three greatest sailors in American history?" asked an admiral who was conducting an examination for the Navy.

Sextant: "I'm sorry, sir. I didn't catch your name when I entered the room."

—The Pointer.

—o—

Air Travel

St. Peter: "How did you get up here?"
Latest Arrival: "Flu."

—Windy City Breeze.

—o—

At Long Last

A southern football team was playing a midwest team. The latter had two big black colored boys backing up the line.

Every time the quarterback of the southern team carried the ball he would be tackled on the scrimmage line. He never seemed to gain and every time his tackler would be one of the dark boys.

Finally, in the last quarter he broke loose and made a long run, only to be tackled by the safety man. He looked up at the man and saw that he was white. With a sigh of relief, he said, "Doctor Livingstone, I presume."

—The Log.

—o—

Weakly Rhyme

Two mosquitoes once lit on the features
Of two fair and peroxided creatures.

When asked by what right,

They replied, "We're not tight,
We're just seeing the game from the
bleachers."

—Contributed.

—o—

A brand new contributor, "J. R. S." furnishes the last line for the limerick appearing in the 18 May 1940 issue of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**. He completes the jingle to read as follows:

A colonel, retired and grey,
Made an effort to live on his pay,
But his wife, though a honey,
Had no sense of money,
So the colonel went out and made hay.

Herewith we present the unfinished limerick, the last line of which will be printed in the 15 June issue.

They tell of a gunner named Lazour
Who was an accurate shot, to be sure,
He had badges galore,
And aimed to get more,

.....
(Any similarity in names to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.)

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. H. B.—Co. A (survey) of the 29th Engineer Battalion (topographic) is stationed at Oceanside, Calif. The headquarters and service company and Co. B (photo mapping) are at Portland, Ore.

H. J. P.—Representatives of the various Arms and Services are scheduled to meet this month to decide upon the number of warrant officers necessary in their respective branches. As you know four groups of warrant officers will be set up, and different examinations will probably be given to each group. Those now on the eligible list will be required to qualify and credits will be given them on the tests—the exact nature of the credits not yet decided.

J. I. M.—It is suggested that you make application for the medal awarded to members of the Engineer Battalion in question to The Adjutant General who will decide whether or not your service entitles you to the decoration.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

A party of four officers and 38 enlisted men from Miller Field recently visited the USS California, through the courtesy of Comdr. E. A. Lofquist, USN. The commanding officer of the California provided a naval officer for each Army officer and Marines and seamen for the enlisted men as guides on the tour of the warship.

20 Years Ago
On 30 May, General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, delivered a memorial address at Cambridge, Mass., in which he spoke of the part taken by Harvard graduates in the World War. Later in the day, he placed a wreath at the base of the roll of honor bearing the names of 360 Harvard dead who died in the war.

30 Years Ago
Lt. Clarence E. Nutting, USMC, and Mrs. Nutting, who have been spending several months in Vallejo, Calif., during the time that the former was on duty at the Mare Island Barracks, have left for Bremerton, Wash., Lieutenant Nutting's new duty post.

50 Years Ago
Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, has been formally turned over to the Treasury Department, and necessary work for the reception, care and comfort of immigrants is now going briskly on.

75 Years Ago
The London Times, in an editorial on the subject, trusts that there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehension of rupture, either now or at any future time. The editorial was written subsequent to the capitulation of the Confederacy.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. William Bryden, det. as member of GSC, War Dept., Wash., D. C., 1 June.
Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to hq., 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, O., 1 June.
Brig. Gen. Dana T. Merrill, prior orders amended; from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 1 June.
Brig. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 4th Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Cuyler L. Clark, (FA), from 18th FA, 1 Oct., to FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Lt. Col. Charles E. Hurd, (FA), prior orders revoked; from GSC, Ft. Bragg, N. C., 25 May, to off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG
Maj. Fred C. Miller, (Inf.), from Boston, Mass., to off. of AG, Wash., D. C., 15 June.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY, QMG
Lt. Col. James H. Johnson, prior orders revoked.
Maj. Edward W. Lachmiller, from Barksdale Fld., La., to qm., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
Maj. Edwin T. Bowden, (Inf.), prior orders revoked.
Capt. Harry Cullins, (Inf.), from qm., to 1st qm., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
Capt. Thomas E. Whitehead, from Ft. Robinson, Neb., 15 July, to N. Central Remount Area, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG
Medical Corp
Lt. Col. George C. Cunham, det. as member of med. examining bd., Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Lt. Col. Michael G. Healy, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., 28 June, to Westover Fld., Mass.
Maj. Clifford A. Gray, from Philippine Dept., to San Fran. P. of Embk., Ft. Mason, Calif.
Capt. John C. Fitzpatrick, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to N. Y. Gen'l Dep., Bklyn., N. Y.
Sail S. F., 27 July 1940.

Capt. Herbert T. Berwald, from Langley Fld., Va., 15 June, to MacDill Fld., Fla.
1st Lt. Tillman D. Johnson, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Mason, Calif. Sail N. Y., 29 June 1940.
1st Lt. Marion Fielding Green, acceptance of resignation revoked.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Neal A. Harper, prior orders revoked; from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Carlisle Bks., Pa. Sail S. F., 27 July 1940.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. HOWARD K. LOUGHRY, C. of F.
Capt. Kenneth S. Olson, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Belvoir, Va., 20 June.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. James A. O'Connor, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif. Sail N. Y., 29 June 1940.

Maj. Richard L. Smith, from University Station, La., 15 June, to hq., 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, O.

Maj. Girard B. Troland, from Vicksburg, Miss., 1 July, to asst. dist. engr., Savannah Eng. Dist., Savannah, Ga.

Maj. William N. Thomas, Jr., from GHQ Air Force, 15 June, to 21st Engrs., Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Edmund H. Leavay, from New York, N. Y., 15 July, to off. of Ch. of Engrs., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Bruce C. Hill, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif. Sail N. Y., 8 June 1940.

Capt. Chester C. Hough, from Lincoln, Neb., 15 June, to Engr. Sch., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. Herman W. Schull, Jr., from Phila., Pa., 1 Aug., to U. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. David W. Heiman, from Kansas City, Mo., 1 Aug., to Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st Lt. Edward J. Cotter, from Hawaiian Dept., to O. State U., Columbus, O.

1st Lt. Alvin B. Auerbach, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., 1 June, to 1st Engr. Bn., Ft. DuPont, Dela.

1st Lt. William W. Ragland, from Ft. DuPont, Dela., 1 Sept., to Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.

2d Lt. John E. Walker, from Galveston, Tex.

Texas., 20 June, to 2d Engr. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Following 2nd Lts., from station indicated, to Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y., 18 Sept.: Roy T. Dodge, Ft. McIntosh, Texas, and John R. Jannarone, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. Walter O. Peale, Jr., prior orders revoked; from Ft. Lawton, Wash., to Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y. Sail S. F., 27 July 1940.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Maj. David C. Kelly, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 5 June, to 1st Div., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
Maj. William R. Gerhardt, to ord. offr., Harbor Defenses of Ches. Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Maj. George W. Outland, prior orders revoked.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Col. James H. Va. Horn, det. as member of Army retiring bd., hq., 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Col. Oscar Foley, prior orders amended; to Jacksonville, Fla.

Col. Robert M. Cheney, prior orders revoked; from San Antonio, Texas, 28 June, to NG Affairs, Hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Lt. Col. Rexford E. Willoughby, from Houston, Texas, 20 June, to 3d Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. James B. Patterson, from Hawaiian Dept., to hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Maj. James S. Rodwell, from Ft. Bliss, Texas, to GSC, hq., 5th Div., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Maj. Harry W. Benson, from Bklyn., N. Y., to Canon City H. S., Canon City, Colo. Sail N. Y., 29 June 1940.

Capt. Harold McC. Forde, from Philippine Dept., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Texas.

Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.: Capt. Paul A. Disney, and 1st Lt. Robert H. Bayne.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA

Col. George H. Paine, prior orders revoked.

Lt. Col. Alber C. Searle, from Madison Bks., N. Y., to instr., FA, Idaho NG, Boise, Idaho. Sail N. Y., 23 July 1940.

Following officers, from organization indicated, to FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.: Lt. Col. Meri Proctor, 1st FA, 15 July; Maj. Robert G. Mangum, 1st FA, 1 July, and Capt. Harold F. Handy, FA Sch. Det., 1 July.

Following officers, from organization indicated, 1 July, to post hq., Ft. Sill, Okla.: Lt. Col. Edmund B. Edwards, 1st FA; Maj. George H. Cushman, Jr., 1st FA; Maj. Jewett DeW. Matthews, 18th FA; Maj. John J. Turner, 1st FA; Capt. James W. Clyburn, 18th FA; Capt. John C. Onker, 1st FA, and 1st Lt. Mervyn MacK. Magee, 18th FA.

Lt. Col. Isaac Spalding, from Hawaiian Dept., to Org. Ros., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Following officers, from 1st FA, 15 Aug., to post hq., Ft. Sill, Okla.: Lt. Col. Francis T. Armstrong, and Capt. Lloyd R. Garrison.

Maj. Boyce M. James, from West De Pere, Wis., 20 Aug., to 3d QM Bn., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Following Maj. from 18th FA, 15 Aug., to post hq., Ft. Sill, Okla.: Charles R. Doran and Derrill S. Trenholm.

Maj. Harold T. Brotherton, from 77th FA, 1 July, to post hq., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. Richardson L. Greene, from Newport, R. I., 10 July, to instr., FA, N. J. NG, East Orange, N. J.

Maj. Richard H. Bacon, prior orders amended; from Ft. Lewis, Wash., 28 June, to Instr., FA, Mich. NG, Jackson, Mich.

Capt. Clint L. Taylor, from Ft. Lewis, 15 June, to asst. qm., McChord Fld., Wash.

Capt. Thomas E. Blinford, from Thomaston, Ga., 30 June, to 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Arthur Bliss, from Hawaiian Dept., to Robert E. Lee, Inst. H. Sch., Thomaston, Ga.

Capt. John R. Culleton, prior orders amended; to Indianapolis, Ind.

1st Lt. David E. Jones, from Ft. D. A. Russell, Texas, to Panama Canal Dept., Sail Charleston, 25 July 1940.

Capt. Chester C. Hough, from Lincoln, Neb., 15 June, to Engr. Sch., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. Herman W. Schull, Jr., from Phila., Pa., 1 Aug., to U. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. Arthur W. Helm, from Kansas City, Mo., 1 Aug., to Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st Lt. Edward J. Cotter, from Hawaiian Dept., to O. State U., Columbus, O.

1st Lt. Alvin B. Auerbach, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., 1 June, to 1st Engr. Bn., Ft. DuPont, Dela.

1st Lt. William W. Ragland, from Ft. DuPont, Dela., 1 Sept., to Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.

2d Lt. John E. Walker, from Galveston, Tex.

(Continued on Next Page)

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Lewis Compton
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

23 May 1940

Lt. Comdr. George T. Boldizar, det. CO, Nav. Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., abt. 1 June; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. John P. Cady, det. USS Minneapolis, abt. 1 June; to staff, Comdr., Base Force.

Lt. Comdr. Paul F. Dugan, det. CO, USS Cole in June; to Instn. Nav. War Col., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Evans, det. USS Lexington in June; to CO, Nav. Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph H. Nevins, det. USS Drayton in June; to aide and flag secy., staff Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6.

Lt. Comdr. Erskine A. Seay, det. USS Sampson; to USS Philadelphia.

Lt. Comdr. Frank E. Shoup, Jr., det. staff, Comdr., Base Force abt. 1 June; to USS Minneapolis.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Evans, det. USS Lexington in June; to CO, Nav. Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Buchanan, det. aide and flag It., staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force abt. 8 June; to Nav. Prov. Grnd., Dahlgren, Va.

Lt. Arthur A. Cumberledge, det. Nav. Academy abt. 29 June; to Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. Joseph A. Flynn, det. aide and flag It., staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 6 abt. 15 June; to USS Monaghan as exec. off.

Lt. Charles F. Horne, Jr., det. Navy Yd., Mare Is., Cal. abt. 15 June; to CO, USS Long.

Lt. Baxter M. McKay, det. Nav. Academy in May; to aide and flag It., staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6.

Lt. Leonidas W. Pancoast, det. USS Minneapolis abt. 18 May; to USS Jarvis as exec. off.

Lt. Henry Williams, Jr., det. USS Astoria in June; to staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6.

Lt. (jg) Earl P. Finney, det. Nav. Academy abt. 29 June; to Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. (jg) George K. Hudson, det. USS Aaron Ward in July; to Instn. Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) George L. Raring, det. Nav. Academy abt. 29 June; to Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Francis J. Smedley, uncompleted portion ors., 23 Apr. and modification 13 May revoked; det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. 25 May; to USS Texas.

Ens. Evan P. Aurand, det. USS McCormick abt. 13 July; to Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Norton E. Croft, det. USS Yorktown in June; to USS Shaw.

Ens. Edward Sternlieb, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 53 in May; to Nav. Res. Avn. Base, Bkln., N. Y.

24 May 1940

Capt. Eugene T. Oates, ors., 14 Mar., to 12th Nav. Dist. revoked; continue Chief of Staff and Alde, Comdt., 16th Nav. Dist.

Capt. Albert M. Penn, det. Navy Yd., New York, N. Y., abt. 14 June; to Mgr. of Yd., Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Comdr. Francis W. Benson, det. Alde to (Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. John B. Sebree, on 1 June, det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., and ordered home for retirement.

Lt. Col. Frederick E. Stack, 1st Lt. Robert T. Slivers, 1st Lt. Arnold F. Johnson, 1st Lt. Alexander B. Swenceski, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Maj. James E. Kerr, det. MB, NS, Olon-ga, P. I., to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Capt. William F. Coleman, 1st Lt. Dixon Goen, 1st Lt. William F. Kramer, det. MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Capt. Bernard S. Kirk, det. MB, NYD, Cavite, P. I., to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco about 18 July.

Capt. Thomas A. Tighe, Retd., abt. 1 June, det. Recruiting Dist., Chicago, Ill., to Recruiting Dist., Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. David S. McDougal, 1st Lt. Edwin L. Hamilton, 2nd Lt. Curtis R. Vander Heyden, about 28 May, det. MB, Quantico, to MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

1st Lt. Joe C. McHaney, det. USS Augusta, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Raymond L. Murray and Herbert R. Amy, Jr., det. MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Donn C. Hart, and Harvey S. Walseth, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Pierce, due to arrive San Francisco, about 4 July.

1st Lt. Louis B. Robertshaw, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to USS Reina Mercedes, Annapolis, Md., via SS President Coolidge, due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Charles R. Nicholson, Arthur R. Stacy and Daniel J. Hennessy, abt. 7 June, det. NS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Lloyd H. Reilly, on 1 June, det. MB, Charleston, S. C., and ordered home for retirement.

2nd Lt. Luther R. Seibert, abt. 28 May, det. MB, Quantico, to FMF, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Gordon B. MacMeekin, MCR, det. 4th Defense Bn., Parris Island, S. C., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

Mar. Gun. Ray A. Trevelyan, abt. 5 June, det. MB, Parris Island, S. C., to Base Air Det., Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., via SS Coamo, sailing New York, 11 July.

The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on 24 May, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Col. Raphael Griffin—14 Aug. 1939, No. 3.

Col. David L. S. Brewster—1 Oct. 1939, No. 1.

Maj. Herbert P. Becker—14 Aug. 1939, No. 16.

Maj. William C. Purple—14 Aug. 1939, No. 17.

Maj. Charles L. Fiske—14 Aug. 1939, No. 20.

Maj. Harold D. Harris—1 Apr. 1939, No. 5.

Capt. John W. Sapp, Jr.—14 Aug. 1939, No. 16.

Capt. Floyd B. Parks—14 Aug. 1939, No. 20.

Following midshipmen of graduating class of 1940, appointed second lieutenants in Marine Corps and ordered to Basic School, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to report not later than 1 July:

John W. Antonelli

Louis N. King

John P. Brody

Jack F. McCollum

Otis V. Calhoun, Jr.

E. V. Mendenhall, Jr.

Leon E. Chabot

Harvey M. Miller

Talbott F. Collins

Louis G. Monville

Eugene A. Dueber, Jr.

John H. Partridge

John B. Edgar, Jr.

Joseph S. Skoczylas

Horace H. Figuers

James H. Tatsch

Lawrence F. Fox

Paul S. Treitel

Alfred B. Hebeisen

Edwin F. Wann, Jr.

George W. Herring

Gerald G. Williams

Frederick

Army Orders*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

Maj. Robert N. Mackin, from 2nd Coast Art. Dist., to Fordham U., New York, N. Y.
Capt. John E. Rehner, from Ft. Monroe, Va., 15 June, to instr., Coast Art., Conn. NG, Hartford, Conn.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Lt. Col. Raymond H. Bishop, prior orders amended; to Org. Res., 5th CA, Cleveland, O.
Lt. Col. John T. Rhett, from Org. Res., to Civilian Component Affairs, hq., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.
Maj. Herbert D. Gibson, prior orders amended; from Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y., 1 Sept.

Maj. Thomas E. May, prior orders revoked.
Maj. Joseph J. Yeates, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 1 Sept., to N. D. Agr. Coll., Fargo, N. D.

Maj. Harold P. Gibson, prior orders revoked.

Maj. John Haleston, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Sall S. F., 27 July 1940.

Maj. John S. Miller, from Rockford, Ill., to 6th Div., Ft. Davis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Ted H. Cawthorne, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ga. Sch. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Lloyd S. Spooner, from Charlestown, Mass., 1 Sept., to St. Joseph's Coll. and Military Acad., Hays, Kan.

Capt. Thomas W. Roane, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 1 Aug., to Davidson Coll., Davidson, N. C.

Capt. Noah M. Brinson, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Sall S. F., 3 July 1940.

2nd Lt. Constant A. Trolano, from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

2nd Lt. George Henderson Lee Dillard, resignation as offr. of Army accepted.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC
Col. George E. Lovell, Jr. (Lt. Col.), from Scott Fld., Ill., to hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Lt. Col. Robert G. Breene, (Maj.), prior orders amended; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1 June.

Lt. Col. Charles M. Savage, (Maj.), from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Philippine Dept. Sall Charleston, 16 Sept. 1940.

Maj. Howard A. Craig, from Langley Fld., Va., to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Cortlandt S. Johnson, from Farmingdale, L. I., to New York, N. Y.

Maj. Ralph F. Stearley, (Capt.), prior orders amended; to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C., 1 June.

Capt. Charles P. Cabel, prior orders amended; to Wright Fld., O.

Capt. James W. Andrew, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Raymond S. Morse, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to McChord Fld., Wash.

PROMOTIONS

Following officers, to rank indicated at date indicated:

Capt. Seward W. Hulise, QMC, to Maj., 2 May.

Capt. Claude L. Gamble, QMC, to Maj., 14 May.

Maj. Henry Hutchings, Jr., CE, to Lt. Col., 2 May.

Maj. Henry J. Schroeder, SC, to Lt. Col., 2 May.

Lt. Col. John P. Lucas, FA, to Col., 2 May.

Maj. Charles E. Hurdis, (GSC), FA, to Lt. Col., 2 May.

Lt. Col. James R. N. Weaver, Inf., to Col., 2 May.

Lt. Col. William H. H. Morris, Jr., (GSC), Inf., to Col., 2 May.

Capt. William R. Sweeley, AC, to Maj., 2 May.

Capt. George A. McHenry, AC, to Maj., 2 May.

Capt. Alfred A. de Lorimier, MC, to Maj., 29 May.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Stanley G. Backman, Inf., to QMC, 24 May.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Capt. Archie B. Whitlow, ap. acting qm., Wausau, Wis.

Capt. Elnor W. Chester, from Cleveland, to Columbus, O.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Mack Evans, from Atlanta, Ga., to Philippine Dept. Sall Charleston, 16 Sept. 1940.

W. O. Frank H. Smith, prior orders revoked.

W. O. Arthur P. Kellond, from Ft. Sam Houston, to Randolph Fld., Texas.

W. O. James R. Gerrity, from Boston, Mass., to Puerto Rican Dept. Sall N. Y., 23 July 1940.

W. O. Francis B. Gould, prior orders revoked; retired with rank of 1st Lt., 31 Oct., upon his own application after more than 32 years' service.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. William F. Woodbridge, Coast Art. Sch., Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.; app. as W. O., Reg. Army, 25 May.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Walter J. Payne, Co. I, 9th Inf., retirement revoked.

Sgt. Simon Tupas, Co. E, 57th Inf., (PS), at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 31 May.

Sgt. Catalino Eugenio, Co. C, 57th Inf., (PS), at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 31 May.

1st Sgt. Victor Rasmussen, Co. C, 3d Inf., at Ft. Snelling, Minn., 31 May.

1st Sgt. Charles E. Hendley, Btry. A, 62d Coast Art., at Ft. Totten, N. Y., 31 May.

M. Sgt. Roy Tanner, DEML, at Amherst, Mass., 31 May.

1st Sgt. John T. Hickey, Tr. A, 6th Cav., at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 31 May.

Sgt. Daniel McMullen, DEML, at Governors Isl., N. Y., 31 May.

1st Sgt. Jose Sosa, Co. F, 65th Inf., at San Juan, P. R., 31 May.

Sgt. Jason Adamson, Machine Gun Tr., 11th Cav., at Pres. of Monterey, Calif., 31 May, with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. Cadwallader Jones, Serv. Co., 3d Inf., at Ft. Snelling, Minn., 31 May.

S. Sgt. Clyde J. Williams, Co. A, 96th QM Bn., at Pres. of San Fran., Calif., 31 May, with rank of 1st Lt.

S. Sgt. Butler W. Askins, QMC, at Ft. Worden, Wash., 21 May.

ORDERS TO RESERVES**Extended Active Duty With QMC**

2nd Lt. William Condy, from Schuylkill Arsenal, Phila., Pa., 10 June, to Phila. QM Dep., Phila., Pa.

Extended Active Duty With MC

1st Lt. Samuel John Jelmosino, from Camp Jackson, S. C., 27 May, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Albert Edward Freed, 15 June, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 14 June 1941.

1st Lt. John Fitzgerald Ryan, 1 June, to Ft. Douglas, Utah, until 31 May 1941.

Capt. Joseph Raymond Mastro, 1 June, to Ft. Ontario, N. Y., until 31 May 1941.

1st Lt. Paul Constantine Tsapralis, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to home and inactive status, 31 May 1940.

Extended Active Duty With VC

1st Lt. Harry John Robertson, 1 June, to Mitchel Fld., N. Y., until 31 May 1941.

Extended Active Duty With OD

1st Lt. Stuart McLain, 1 June, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., until 31 Aug. 1940.

Extended Active Duty With Ch.

Capt. Gerritt E. Mouw, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Snelling, Minn., 10 June, to Ft. Brady, Mich., until 30 June 1941.

Extended Active Duty With AC

1st Lt. Homer Davenport Bernard, from Duncan Fld., Texas, to home and inactive status, 31 May 1940.

1st Lt. Frank Newland Nightingale, from March Fld., Calif., to home and inactive status, 4 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. Marshall Allen Elkins, from Randolph Fld., Texas, to home and inactive status, 29 July 1940.

1st Lt. Pete Brewster, from Duncan Fld., Texas, to home and inactive status, 31 May 1940.

2nd Lt. Robert Dean Postlewaite, from Kelly Fld., Texas, to home and inactive status, 31 May 1940.

2nd Lt. Robert Ashton Theobald, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to home and inactive status, 20 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Norman Richard Breedon, from Kelly Fld., Texas, 28 May, to Barksdale Fld., La.

2nd Lt. Jack Arista Nendell, from Randolph Fld., Texas, 3 June, to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Silas Milburn Miller, from Moffett Fld., Calif., to home and inactive status, 1 Sept. 1940.

1st Lt. D'Ross Ellis, from Randolph Fld., Texas, to home and inactive status, 30 June 1940.

Short Term Active Duty Training

Lt. Col. Harvey Edward Hanna, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Lt. Col. Henry Theodore Blair, QMC-Res., 26 May, to Wash., D. C.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 2 June, to San Fran., Calif.: Lt. Col. Benjamin Frederick Jolley, Capt. Harold Townsend, Capt. Edward August Vitt, and 1st Lt. Theodore Edward Dittberndt.

Maj. David St. Pierre Gaillard, OD-Res., 17 June, to Wash., D. C.

Maj. Roy Ellis Hughes, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Abe Bridge, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Elgin Fleetwood Dyer, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Balto., Md.

Capt. Newton Chapin, Jr., OD-Res., 3 June, to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. Lynn O'Rear Whitaker, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Elmer Gordon Moffat, OD-Res., 3 June, to Watervliet, N. Y.

1st Lt. Lea Rupert Staiger, QMC-Res., 3 June, to San Fran., Calif.

1st Lt. August Ludwig Hesselbach, Jr., OD-Res., 3 June, to Detroit, Mich.

2nd Lt. Russell Duval Bryan, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Camp Blanding, Fla.

2nd Lt. Cecil Langdon Cheves, QMC-Res.,

2 June, to Camp Blanding, Fla.

2nd Lt. Irvine Alberton Edgerton, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Jeffersonville, Ind.

2nd Lt. Jasper Wayman Boggus, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Following 2nd Lts., QMC-Res., 2 June, to Camp Blanding, Fla.: Raymond James Franklin, Fred Lee Miller, Cyrus Markell Wallace, Jr.

Capt. Carl Arthur Schulze, QMC-Res., 26 May, to Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. George Bullock Inge, CE-Res., 3 June, to Birmingham, Ala.

Capt. Victor Clark Searle, CWS-Res., 2 June, to Wash., D. C.

Following officers, CE-Res., 2 June, to Mobile, Ala.: Capt. Hulon Otho Warlick, Jr., and 1st Lt. James Adolf Zobel.

Capt. George Leslie Webber, Inf.-Res., 10 June, to Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Timothy Harold Murphy, CWS-Res., 2 June, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Maj. Johnson Morgan, OD-Res., 2 June, to Rochester, N. Y.

Capt. George Myron Demarest, CE-Res., 2 June, to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. Fred August Beyersdorfer, CAC-Res., 1 June, to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Vally Nicholas Braden, Spec.-Res., 16 June, to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. John Benedict Greene, QMC-Res., 16 June, to Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Elmore William Elpner, OD-Res., 2 June, to Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

1st Lt. Charles Harrison Hale, Jr., CWS-Res., 2 June, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. Karl George Anthony, SC-Res., 2 June, to Wash., D. C.

Following 2nd Lts., QMC-Res., 2 June, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas: Arthur Berwald, and Henry S. Miller, Jr.

2nd Lt. Robert Orrell Driver, OD-Res., 3 June, to New York, N. Y.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Phila., Pa.: Col. William Allen Crede, Maj. Joseph Felix O'Brien, Maj. Charles Hollen Terry, 1st Lt. Donald Cohn Hyman, and 2nd Lt. Harold Fletcher Nelson.

Maj. Donald Wales MacArdle, Spec.-Res., 3 June, to New York, N. Y.

Maj. Ronald Clive Hands, OD-Res., 3 June, to Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Elmer Shaw Armstrong, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Maj. Johnson Camden Brady, CE-Res., 2 June, to Mobile, Ala.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Ft. Robinson, Neb.: Capt. Thomas Aura Jerrell, Capt. Emmett Joseph Purfield, and 1st Lt. George Ransom Henderson.

Following officers, CE-Res., 3 June, to New York, N. Y.: Capt. Robert Joseph Desmond, Capt. Thomas Wilmer Poindexter, and 2nd Lt. Fred Bertino.

Capt. James Seymour Harvey, CE-Res., 3 June, to Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Herman Paul Kaufman, OD-Res., 2 June, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

1st Lt. Walter Charles Pope, QMC-Res., 9 June, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

1st Lt. James Temple Cobb, OD-Res., 3 June, to Cincinnati, O.

2nd Lt. Frank Anton Frounfelker, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Holabird QM Dep., Balto., Md.

2nd Lt. Louis Jacob Pack, CE-Res., 3 June, to New York, N. Y.

Maj. Ralph Ireson Graves, OD-Res., 3 June, to Wash., D. C.

Maj. Edward Vincent Sourbier, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Wash., D. C.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 2 June, to San Fran., Calif.: Maj. Miles Macon Elder, and 2nd Lt. William Hickman Radcliffe, Jr.

Lt. Col. James Waterbury Barber, QMC-Res., 3 June, to San Antonio, Texas.

Following officers, OD-Res., 3 June, to Chicago, Ill.: Lt. Col. Fred Russell Zimmerman, and Maj. Whitney Bodman Hobbs.

Maj. Howard Jack Hooker, CE-Res., 6 June, to Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Frank Bowmaston Hastie, CE-Res., 2 June, to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Henry Grant Learnard, Jr., Inf.-Res., 3 June, to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Andy Davis-Yates, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 3 June, to Phila., Pa.: 1st Lt. Albert Irving Golden, 1st Lt. Edward Joel Perkins, and 2nd Lt. Sidney Brown.

1st Lt. Phillip Arnold Burket, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

2nd Lt. Elmer Jenkins Smith, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Frank Holland, Spec.-Res., 9 June, to Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Morris Louis Schwartz, CE-Res., 3 June, to Wash., D. C.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Phila., Pa.: Maj. Frank Gordon Ketcham, and 1st Lt. Joel Hinckley Bowen.

2nd Lt. Jack Lewis Stinson, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Langley Fld., Va.

2nd Lt. John Mitchell Franklin, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Front Royal, Va.

2nd Lt. Monroe Frandler, QMC-Res., 2 June, to Phila., Pa.

2nd Lt. Chester Odlin French, Jr., AC-Res., 2 June, to Middletown, Pa.

2nd Lt. John Durilla, AC-Res., 2 June, to New York, N. Y.

2 June, to Middlebury, Vt.

2nd Lt. Charles T. Booth, 2nd, det. instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., abt. 6 June; to Flight Sqd. 4 (USS Ranger).

Lt. Thurston B. Clark, det. Nav. Airc. Factory, Phila., Pa., abt. 6 June; to Patrol Sqd. 14.

Lt. Clifford S. Cooper, det. Patrol Sqd. 51 in June; to Flight Sqd. 4 (USS Ranger).

Lt. Francis E. Cromwell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in June; to Patrol Sqd. 51.

Lt. Everett O. Rigbee, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in June; to Patrol Sqd. 44.

Lt. (jg) Warren J. Bettens, det. Sctg. Sqd. 71 (USS Wasp) in June; to USS Omaha.

Lt. (jg) James J. Vaughan, det. Cruiser Sctg. Sqd. 4 (USS Salt Lake City) in June; to Patrol Sqd. 23.

Lt. Comdr. Frank A. Richison (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal., abt. 10 June; to USS Relief.

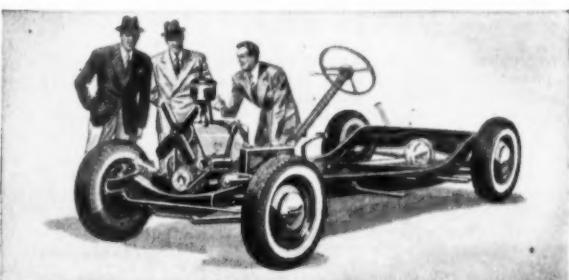
Lt. (jg) Aaron N. Bowers, Jr. (DC), det. Nav. Academy in June; to USS Erie.

Lt.

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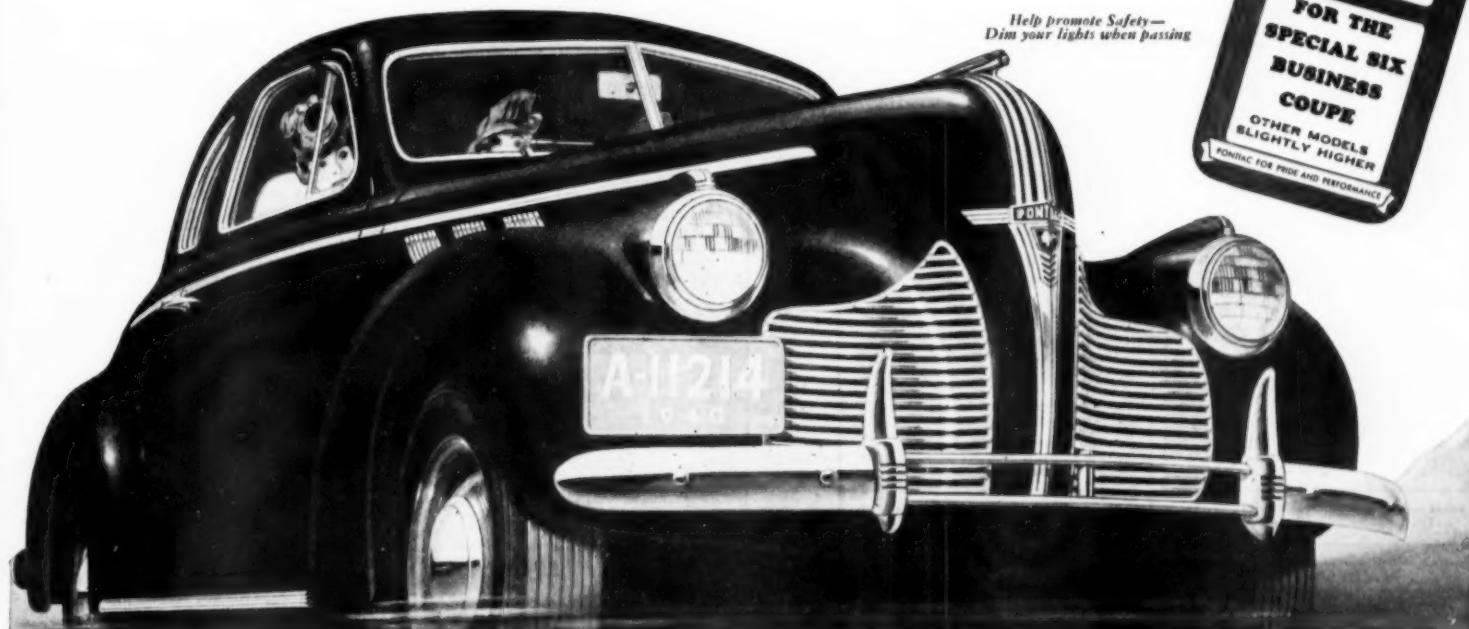


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Navy Orders*(Continued from Page 950)*

Lt. John H. Thomas, upon disch. trtmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal., to fur. trtmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Cal.

Lt. (jg) Roy M. Davenport, ors. 20 Mar. to Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Cachalot.

Lt. (jg) Grayson Merrill, det. Utility Sqd. 1 (USS Rigel) in June; to instn. Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) George H. Miller, det. USS Gilmer abt. 27 May; to USS St. Louis.

Lt. (jg) Charles J. Starkus, det. USS Rellef abt. 11 May; to USS Kanawha.

Lt. (jg) Millener W. Thomas, ors. 26 Mar. to Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Cuttlefish.

Lt. (jg) Vernon C. Turner, ors. 20 Mar. to Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Plunger.

Lt. (jg) George P. Unmacht, ors. modified. To USS Enterprise instead 12th Nav. Dist.

Ens. Robert E. Paige, det. USS Chicago abt. 17 June; to USS Hamilton.

Ens. George R. Palus, det. USS Chicago abt. 17 June; to USS Leary.

Lt. Bishop L. Malpass (MC), det. USS Pataoka; to USS Kanawha.

Lt. (jg) Phillips L. Claud (MC), det. Mar.

Brks., Quantico, Va.; to Mar. Corps Rifle & Pistol Team Det., Wakefield, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Francis L. Phillips (MC), det. USS Trenton in July; to Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va.

Bosn. John R. Davidson, det. USS Colorado; to USS Dobbins.

Mach. Frank N. Stufler, det. USS Chandler; to USS Kingfisher.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Benjamin F. Schmidt, det. USS Patoka abt. 15 June; to cfo USS Curtiss & on bd. & on bd. when comm.

Ch. Carp. Samuel Butrick, det. USS Patoka abt. 15 June; to cfo USS Curtiss & on bd. when comm.

Pharm. Harry H. Linder, det. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.; to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Ch. Pay Clk. Louis J. Spare, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., in May; to USS Cincinnati.

Act. Pay Clk. William D. Sams, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to USS Vincennes.

Violet M. Clohessy, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Snd., Wash.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Doris D. Eddy, Nurse, ors. 11 Apr. modified. To Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal., instead USS Relief.

Katherine H. Peterson, Nurse, ors. 11 Apr. modified. To Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal., instead USS Relief.

Ens. Albert M. Ellington, A-V(N), USNR, to Patrol Sqd. 54.

Ens. Francis G. Gooding, Jr., A-V(N), USNR, to Patrol Sqd. 43.

Ens. Howard M. Gottschall, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 11 abt. 24 June; to Patrol Sqd. 32.

Ens. Edward G. Henry, A-V(N), USNR, to Patrol Sqd. 22.

Ens. Robert E. Lee, A-V(N), USNR, to Utility Sqd. 2.

Ens. Wilmoughby Mercer, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 14 in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. John H. Montgomery, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 14 abt. 24 June; to Patrol Sqd. 33.

Ens. Julius A. Raven, A-V(N), USNR, to Patrol Sqd. 41.

Ens. Arakel G. Refebian, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 11 abt. 24 June; to Patrol Sqd. 32.

Ens. Marvin T. Smith, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 12 abt. 24 June; to Patrol Sqd. 33.

Ens. Ernest W. Vary, Jr., A-V(N), USNR, to Utility Sqd. 1.

Ens. Walter G. Winslow, A-V(N), USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 24; to Asiatic Fit.

27 May 1940

Vice Adm. Charles A. Blakely, det. Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force abt. 10 June; to Comdr. 11th Nav. Dist. Addl. duty Comdt. Nav. Oper. San Diego, Cal.

Lt. Comdr. Charles D. Murphey, upon disch. trtmt. Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va., to duty, Navy Yd., Ports., Va.

Lt. William W. Lowrey, det. USS Omaha in June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.

Lt. (jg) Joseph P. Costello, ors. 16 Mar. to Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Durand Kiefer, ors. 3 Apr. to USS Kanawha revoked; continue USS Relief.

Lt. Comdr. Nathaniel E. Disbrow (SC), det. duty Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va.; continue trtmt. Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va.

Pharm. Lewis E. Nichols, det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to Nav. Hosp., Gt. Lakes, Ill.

Ens. Jaime S. Morris, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Torp. Sqd. Six, (USS Enterprise).

Ens. Hugh D. O'Neill, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Flight Sqd. Five, (USS Yorktown).

Ens. David B. Rodman, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Bomb. Sqd. Five, (USS Yorktown).

Ens. Frank W. Swartz, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Torp. Sqd. Five, (USS Yorktown).

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Ens. Donald D. Whyte, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Torp. Sqd. Five, (USS Yorktown).

28 May 1940

Lt. Comdr. Philip R. Coffin, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 8 June; to Bomb. Sqd. Seven.

Lt. Comdr. William V. Davis, Jr., to CO, Torp. Sqd. Five (USS Yorktown), in June.

Lt. Comdr. Theodore G. Half, det. Instr. of Ord. in Chge., Naval Ord. Plant, So. Charleston, W. Va., 20 June; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph H. Nevins, Jr., ors. 22 May to staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6 revoked; continue USS Drayton.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. D. Woods, det. CO, Setg. Sqd. 42 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. James C. Banks, Jr., det. USS St. Louis, abt. 1 June; to cfo USS Prairie and on bd. when comm.

Lt. James O. Biglow, det. Instn. Cal. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal., abt. 10 June; to USS Lexington.

Lt. James H. Brett, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 6 June; to Utility Sqd. One, (USS Rigel).

Lt. Renwick S. Calderhead, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 6 June; to Utility Sqd. One, (USS Rigel).

Lt. Doyle G. Donaha, det. staff, Comdr., Patrol Wing 3, in June; to Patrol Sqd. 12.

Lt. John E. Fradd, Det. office of Supvr. of Shipbldg., New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J., abt. 15 June; to USS Nashville.

Lt. Baxter M. McKay, ors. 22 May to staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6 revoked; continue Naval Academy.

Lt. William L. Messmer, det. CO, USS DuPont in June; to Instn. Nav. War Col., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Frank M. Nichols, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in June; to Patrol Sqd. 52.

Lt. Carl F. Stillman, ors. 22 May to USS Drayton revoked; continue USS Mississippi.

Lt. William A. Sutherland, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to Patrol Sqd. 44.

Lt. Henry Williams, Jr., ors. 22 May to staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 6 revoked; continue USS Astoria.

Lt. (jg) Merrill K. Clementson, ors. 20 Mar. to Instn. Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Skipjack.

Lt. (jg) Charles B. Jackson, Jr., ors. 20 Mar. to Instn. Nav. Academy revoked; continue USS Spearfish.

Lt. (jg) Michael J. Luosey, uncompl. portion ors. 20 Mar. revoked; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. S. Murphy, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 7 June; to Setg. Sqd. 41.

Lt. (jg) Gilbert H. Richards, Jr., det. USS Hannibal, abt. 26 June; to USS Tuscaloosa.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. (jg) C. R. Bender, appointed Coast Guard Aviator; det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., abt. 7 June, and assigned Air Station, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Lt. E. T. Hodges, det. Duane 1 June, assigned duty Maritime Service Training Station, Gallups Island, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) E. A. Coffin, Jr., det. Chelan, 1 June, and assigned duty Maritime Service Training Station, Gallups Island, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Richard Baxter, det. Spencer, 1 June, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, New York, N. Y.

Lt. J. R. Hinnant, det. Ingham, abt. 1 June, and assigned Headquarters.

Lt. (jg) G. T. Applegate, Shoshone, assigned engineering training duty upon arrival of Ens. C. R. Burton aboard ship.

Comdr. W. G. Will, St. Louis Dist., det. when directed by Commander of district, to report to Northern Inspector, Cleveland, O.

Lt. (jg) G. L. Ottinger, det. Icarus, to report not later than 1 July, to Commander, St. Louis Dist.

Comdr. J. S. Baylis, New York Dist., Headquarters' orders 22 Mar. canceled.

Ens. G. E. Howarth, Taney, assigned engineering training duty.

Ens. H. P. Kniskern, Jr., Campbell, assigned engineering training duty.

Ens. G. T. Murati, Bibb, assigned engineering training duty, effective upon reporting of Ens. H. F. Crouch.

Ens. Robert Waldron, det. Haida, and assigned Mendota for engineering training duty.

Ens. B. D. Shoemaker, Jr., det. Hermes, and assigned Itasca for engineering training duty.

Ens. C. E. Leising, Jr., Chelan, assigned engineering training duty upon arrival of Ens. C. W. Peterson.

Ens. B. F. Engel, Mendota, assigned engineering training duty upon arrival of Ens. C. C. Morgan, Jr.

Ens. B. P. Clark, Tampa, assigned engineering training duty upon arrival of Ens. I. H.

McMullan.

Lt. (jg) D. H. Bartlett, det. Itasca, and assigned Hermes.

Lt. (jg) W. W. Childress, det. Hamilton, to report not later than 1 July, for duty as engineer off. on Tahoma.

Lt. C. H. Stober, det. Taney, not later than 25 June, and assigned Ingham.

The following former Lighthouse Service Personnel appointed in the grades indicated, to rank from date of oath: Chief Boats: Alfred B. Muse, Charles L. Lewis, Chief Mach.; Harold Wylie, Everett C. Hilton, George C. Boniface, Francis T. Douglas. Thomas B. Christiansen was advanced in rank from Boats. (T) to Chief Boats., and Harry Stevens was advanced in rank from Mach. to Chief Mach.

Chief Mach. W. F. Kilroy, det. Tahoma, abt. 1 June, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Gallups Island, Mass.

Boats. (L) Harrison S. Haas, USCG Frankfort Station, to be dishonorably discharged in accordance with approved sentence of General Court 6879.

Pay Clk. A. A. Strain, det. American Seaman, abt. 5 June, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Gallups Island, Mass.

Pay Clk. A. F. Mackay, Maritime Service Training Station, St. Petersburg, Fla., det. upon arrival of American Seaman, and assigned duty on that vessel relieving Pay Clk. A. A. Strain.

USMA '95 Reunion

The Class of '95, United States Military Academy, is arranging for its forty-fifth reunion at West Point, 7 to 11 June. All members of the class who have not received word are requested to write to Mr. F. B. Watson, 3901 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C., regardless of their length of cadet service. The class's mailing list is incomplete in addressing those who did not remain in the Army, and their addresses are solicited accordingly from any available source.

Mr. Watson is sending out an announcement of the anniversary reunion in which he states:

"In all these years we have never had a forty-fifth reunion, but at last one is due us in June.

"This year's graduation comes 11 June; just one day short of forty-five years following Our Day. But that's near enough, and we're all set for a gala occasion, with a Class Dinner reservation at the West Point Army Mess for Monday evening, 10 June. Real energetic individual canvassing by us should insure a peak attendance. Therefore, let's have it.

"With the exception of Curtis, Hammatt, Newbaker, and Ricketts, the back-home addresses of the early nineties are the best I have for those members who are not graduates; which puts me well in the market for help in that direction."

Decoration Awards

Distinguished Flying Cross (posthumous award)—To Virgil Hine, then first Lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army, "For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight in connection with the first successful experiment in refueling an airplane in the air on 28-29 June 1923."

Silver Star—(posthumous award)—To James R. Delaney, formerly Wagoner, Supply Company, 325th Infantry, 82d Division, American Expeditionary Forces, "For gallantry in action near St. Juvin, France, 14 Oct. 1918."

Silver Star—To Clarence B. Payne, formerly wagoner, Supply Company, 325th Infantry, 82d Division, American Expeditionary Forces, "For gallantry in action near St. Juvin, France, 14 Oct. 1918."

General Hodges is at present in command of the 5th Division recently engaged in maneuvers with the Third Army in Louisiana. General Hodges was recently promoted to Major General. The promotion to become effective on 1 Sept. 1940.

Referring to various past states, "There are many spread over possibly one of the two out of very many and the people are pulled off individual basis the Lion to sophist."

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How Strong Is Britain?

"How Strong Is Britain?" by C. E. Count Puckler, published by Veritas Press, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. Price \$2.50.

HERE is a dispassionate summary of Great Britain's strength, economically, politically and militarily, made prior to the beginning of the present European War by a German who spent many years in London as the representative of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. Though his book exhibits plainly his devotion to Nazism, Count Puckler has not permitted that devotion to bias his summary of Great Britain's resources.

His conclusions: As a military power, Britain is stronger than before the beginning of the Great War. Economically, her position is somewhat less preeminent, but she is still the greatest creditor nation in the world, with vast resources. Count Puckler sees a recent decline in economic strength, but he points out that British genius is quite capable of foisting this decline to some degree.

National Socialism in Germany has struck a blow at England's prosperity, the author says, because it leads to self-sufficiency within Germany, thus curtailing need for British capital, British shipping and the raw materials which Britain controls. And this struggle for self-sufficiency is going on over most of the world, striking at the prosperity of the great creditor and free-trader, Britain.

The increasing economic self-sufficiency of Central Europe also has a military angle, Count Puckler states, "because increasing economic self-sufficiency threatens to blunt what has always been Great Britain's strongest weapon, namely her ability to blockade her enemies. Despite all its superiority on the high seas a British fleet can do very little against a Central Europe which is largely self-sufficient and which is able to compensate its deficiencies partly by accumulating stores and partly from Eastern and Southeastern Europe."

Count Puckler ascribes a benevolent policy to Great Britain. There is peace within the Empire which is strongly loyal, and Britain desires to extend that peace throughout the world. "The world is to be restored to health at a British spring—that is the fundamental idea. As an outsider one may think what one likes of the idea of the world achieving its unity under British aegis, but at least one cannot deny the conception its breadth and magnitude."

The rise of air power has somewhat affected Britain's insular security, but she still need not fear invasion. She still has time to build her war army. "The important thing for Great Britain is not that at any particular moment she should have a greater number of aeroplanes, tanks, guns, machine-guns, munitions, stores and trained reserves than her potential enemies, but only that she should have them in sufficient numbers to safeguard her defenses and to prevent herself from being defeated in the first round of air warfare."

"Recently," Count Puckler says, "we have heard it said more and more frequently that owing to the development of the modern air arm that Great Britain has practically ceased to be an island. That is not true... All that has happened is that new weapon has been developed whose operations are not hampered by such a position. However, enemy landing operations against Great Britain are still impossible—at least, as long as the British Navy retains command of the seas."

Referring to Britain's backdowns in various parts of the world, the author states, "The interests of Great Britain are many and varied, and they are so spread over the world that she cannot possibly exert her full power every time one of her minor interests is attacked. ... It is quite possible to pull a hair or two out of the British Lion's tail without any very serious consequences resulting, and the problem of how many hairs must be pulled out in a bunch, or how often individual hairs can be pulled out, before the Lion turns is almost a problem for a sophist."

In separate chapters, Count Puckler discusses Britain's economic system, her industry, agriculture, shipping, military strength, her banking and finance. An-

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE Coast Guard promotion bill, H. R. 8423, this week was passed by the Senate, and having already been acted on by the House of Representatives, will go to the President. The bill was offered by the Coast Guard to alter parts of the old plucking bill which made it unworkable. Under the old bill, a board met each year to select certain officers for retirement and so speed promotion, but each year submitted only a report that they were unable to function under the law.

Maritime Service School
The former Public Health Service station at Gallups Island in Boston harbor is being reopened again by the Maritime Service as a training school for marine radio operators and for apprentice deck and engine room unlicensed personnel.

Opened as a Maritime Service Training Station after the neutrality law went into effect, the station was designed to provide employment for seamen put out of work by the institution of combat zones. Reluctance of seamen to enroll, and absorption of most North Atlantic vessels into other trades, rendered the station unnecessary and it was closed.

It will now be reopened 16 June with a capacity of 500 enrollees. These are being selected from the Civilian Conservation Corps under the same conditions as were chosen the CCC "peavies" sent to the St. Petersburg Training Station. Half of the enrollees will be given the same deck and engine room training as is given to the St. Petersburg apprentices, the course running six months. The other half, to be composed of volunteers who have an elementary knowledge of radio, will be given a course of six to eight months in marine wireless, to qualify them for jobs as radio operators on merchant ships.

Two Coast Guard vessels, the patrol boat Yeaton and the launch Islander, are being sent to the station. The American Seaman will transport enrollees from New York and will remain at Gallups about a month. Ordered to the station this week were Lt. E. T. Hodges, who will be detached from the Duane today; Lt. (jg) E. A. Coffin, Jr., to leave the Chelan today, and Pay Clerk A. A. Strain, who will leave the American Seaman about 5 June. Lt. Kenneth Davis, now at Hoffman Island, will be superintendent of the school.

New Training Ship
Bids were opened 27 May by the Maritime Commission for conversion of the laid-up freighter Edgemont into a training ship for the Maritime Service. Three bids were received, ranging from \$1,644,640 to \$1,660,000, including cost of a large evaporating plant for the production of

distilled water.

A similar plant was placed on the American Seaman when that vessel was converted from a freighter to a training ship. In time of war, the water producing capacities of the vessels would make them valuable naval auxiliaries.

Largest Battle Practice

Seventeen Coast Guard vessels will participate in short and long range battle practice off the Virginia Capes this year, reporting at various times during July and August, over a five-week period.

Cadets from the New London Academy will take part in the battle practice from 1 to 8 Aug., returning from their annual practice cruise aboard the cutters Seabago and Saranac. The cadets sailed from New London 25 May, the first stop being at Cape May, N. J., for small arms firing practice, from 26 May to 3 June. The cadets will then visit Havana, Cuba; Colon, Canal Zone; Acapulco, Mexico; San Francisco; San Pedro; Balboa, Canal Zone, and Norfolk. After completion of battle practice the cadets will return to New London 10 Aug.

New, Large Exhibit

One large exhibit in the Maritime Transportation Building at the New York World's Fair will depict the activities of the Coast Guard and its lighthouse service this year. Last year, the two services had separate exhibits.

Feature of the exhibition is an airplane suspended from the ceiling, painted to simulate the sky. A 40-foot lighthouse throws its beam on the plane. On either side of the gangway leading into the building is a lagoon in which are moored lifeboats and surfboats.

There are a number of dioramas and smaller exhibits in the display. Lt. S. F. Gray who supervised last year's Coast Guard exposition is in charge again this year.

Coast Guard Day at the fair will be 4 Aug., the 150th anniversary of the creation of the revenue cutter service.

Campbell to Greenland

The Coast Guard cutter Campbell sailed New York this week for Greenland, loaded with Red Cross supplies for the Greenlanders whose trade with Denmark was disrupted by the German invasion. She will join the Comanche which sailed for Greenland 10 May, carrying an American consul and vice consul to the big island.

Stay of both vessels at Greenland is indefinite, but it was indicated at Coast Guard headquarters that it is not intended to send any other vessels to the island.

at West Point over eight years of age will open on 6 July.

Final arrangements have been completed for the twenty-second annual West Point Horse Show to be held Wednesday and Thursday, 5 and 6 June, on the north plain of the Military Academy grounds. The proceeds are for the benefit of the West Point Local Relief and Welfare.

The Officers of the West Point Horseshow Association are, General John J. Pershing, honorary president; Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, president; honorary vice-president, Col. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; vice-president, Col. Roger G. Alexander; treasurer, Lt. Col. Herman Beukema; secretary, Maj. Marion Carson; assistant secretary, Capt. Peter C. Hains, 3rd; and assistant treasurer, Capt. P. S. Thompson. Judges for the events are, Mr. Homer B. Gray, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. George H. Timmins, of Groton, Mass.; Mr. Charles M. Fleischmann, of Lakeville, Conn.; Lt. Col. William M. Grimes, and Maj. Henry Leonard, both of Washington.

Gen. Adolfo Infante, Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy, in Washington visited the United States Military Academy on Monday.

Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong (Res.), Professor at Columbia University lectured on "Frequency Modulation" on Tuesday Evening.

The Child Study Group of the West Point Woman's Club had its last meeting of the season at Cullum Hall. The guest speaker was Dr. Russell B. Scobie, of Newburgh, N. Y. His subject was "Child Management 1940 Style."

Gen. Adolfo Infante, Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy, in Washington visited the United States Military Academy on Monday.

Mrs. Luella Hutchinson Resta presented her pupils Wednesday at the Post School in their annual music recital.

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By C. E. Count Puckler

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—National self-interest is a powerful factor which makes for weakness in alliances especially during war. To go back no further than the time of Napoleon, that great strategist made no secret of his contempt for such combinations. On the field of Leipzig, his unwilling Saxon allies deserted his standards. His experience caused him to prefer to deal with combinations rather than a single strong adversary. Throughout the World War, the alliances on both sides creaked and jarred. There was constant friction between the British and French, and unity of command was achieved only when they realized the imminent peril of defeat. General Pershing had to battle determinedly in order to prevent his troops from being used as replacements in the Associated Armies, and to form and direct them as an American Army. Revolutionary Russia promptly abandoned the Allies and made a separate peace. Allied with Germany and Austro-Hungary, Italy, after long hesitation, cast in her fortunes with the British and French. Toward the end of the war, Austro-Hungary initiated attempts to make peace without reference to Germany.

So, shocking as is the abandonment of Great Britain and France by King Leopold, it is merely a case of history repeating itself. Nor in view of the facts of the past few years is it surprising that he should have ordered his Army to lay down its arms. Impressed by the power of Hitler, and probably influenced by representations made by Mussolini through his sister, who is married to Prince Umberto, he and his Government determined three years before the war to cancel the alliance with Great Britain and France, and to pursue a policy of neutrality. Those two powers released Belgium from any obligations to them except to resist invasion, and indicated they would furnish assistance to make such resistance effective. When the invasion started, at the instance of Premier Reynaud strong French reserves reenforced the Allied Armies which marched into Belgium. However, King Leopold, who was in personal command of the Belgian troops, declined to accept the principle of unity of command until as late as May 20th, ten days after the German troops entered the territory of his Kingdom. Necessarily, the lack of single control played its part in the trapping of the Allied Armies by the German forces.

The King's action is attributed to his personal resentment at the conduct of the Allies, his belief that they would be beaten, and his determination to place Germany under obligations which would assure him his Throne. He has been repudiated by the Belgian Ministry sitting in Paris, which claims that he had not the power to order the surrender, and that in doing so he committed a treason to the Belgian people and, therefore, no longer is entitled to be regarded as the Royal ruler of the State. However this may be, the fact stands out that the action of the King and the disavowal of it by the Ministry may result in benefit to the Nation. It is not suggested that the two are playing a double game, though in European politics that frequently has been the case. But as the situation now stands, if Germany be victorious, the King will be continued in power, of course, over a puppet state, and even may be given rulership over Holland, which, in the German view, has been deserted by Queen Wilhelmina. If the Allies win, the Ministry will insist it is the Government of Belgium, that its aid and sympathies were afforded to them, and that, consequently, Belgium and her colonies should be reestablished as before the war. In any case, it is probable that Belgium will have to pay a price, and the chances are that Germany, or Great Britain or France, as the case may be, will require the cession of the Belgian Congo and the mandated Belgian African colonies.

It is not unlikely that in the minds of Hitler and Mussolini, the action of King Leopold is suggesting that their alliance, too, may go on the rocks. The Germans have never forgotten Italy's defection from them during the World War, but obviously they are willing to use her now, believing that when the Allies shall have been crushed, they can turn upon Mussolini's country and compel it to acquiesce in their will. On his part, Mussolini evidently believes that he will be sufficiently strong to resist any German attack. Only time will tell, but it is apparent that alliances are fluid, and subject to change as national self-interest dictates. Apparently, the British are concerned about France, which, if simultaneously attacked by Germany and Italy, may be forced to make peace. It is to prevent this contingency that British officials are stating emphatically that under no consideration will their Empire make a separate peace.

Strengthen Internal Defense—It is a gratifying fact that the authorities of the Federal and State Governments are cooperating to strengthen internal defense, both by measures to increase local protection, and to deal drastically with citizens or aliens engaging in subversive activities. To assure greater control over aliens, the President transferred the Immigration Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, which the House of Representatives approved, thus making the executive order effective. Legislation is in prospect for the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens. The temper of Congress is apparent also from the action of the House Rules Committee in reporting unanimously a rule for the consideration of the bill, favorably reported by the House Immigration Committee, directing the expulsion of Harry Bridges, the Pacific Coast labor agitator. Evidently the House does not agree with the Department of Labor that Bridges has no communistic affiliations. An amendment adopted to the Relief Appropriation bill by the House forbids grants to any person of communistic or bundist affiliation, or in any way engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government. The Senate passed the La Follette Civil Liberties bill with provisions forbidding any industry participating in interstate commerce, to employ a communist or nazi, and restricting alien employment by an industry to 10 per cent of its personnel. The Civil Service Commission has announced that it no longer will certify a communist or nazi for federal employment. Attorney General Jackson wants Congress to require registration of weapons of any description.

Cooperating with the FBI and the Military and Naval Intelligences to detect and curb subversive activities and sabotage are the various state authorities. Important public works such as Boulder Dam and the locks at Sault Ste. Marie are under guard. Some of the states, notably Pennsylvania, are making surveys to determine what they can do to aid in the protection of their industries and also such military and naval establishments, for example the League Island navy yard, as are within their borders. National Guard and Naval Reserve units—New York is an example—have created Intelligence Services to report upon aliens or American suspects. New Jersey wants another anti-aircraft unit, and is contemplating a home defense force made up of World War veterans.

War Department Leadership—Hereafter Secretary Woodring and Assistant Secretary Johnson will act as a team in the administration of the War Department. The differences between the two officials have been obliterated by the increased responsibilities which the development of our land and air forces has placed upon their shoulders. Working in harmony, and in accordance with the complete understanding which has been reached, they will devote their efforts to the achievement as rapidly as possible, of the production the Army must have in order properly to discharge the missions entrusted to it.

The first inkling of the satisfactory relations which have been established between the Secretary and his Assistant, was furnished by the participation of the latter and Mrs. Johnson in a birthday dinner of Secretary Woodring at his apartment last night. Just how the change in attitude of the two officials was brought about has not been revealed. It is suggested that the Secretary himself broached to his Assistant the need of forgetting past controversies, and it is possible that Mr. Johnson did so to his Chief. However that may be, the fact is that a complete understanding has been arrived at, and from now on the heads of the Department will cooperate to direct and serve the Army so that its needs in personnel and equipment will be met with as much speed as conditions permit.

It has been realized since Mr. Johnson entered into office that with him and the Secretary working together, the War Department would have superior civilian leadership. Both men are intelligent and hard workers, and both are enthusiastic in their efforts to improve the military establishment. The Secretary has the complete confidence of Congress. He is an emphatic opponent of politics in National Defense, and his conduct has resulted in Republican as well as Democratic support. His popularity at the capital has been most helpful to the President in bringing about the enactment of the defense program the Chief Executive has proposed. In the Department itself, Mr. Woodring has enjoyed intimate relations with the Chiefs of Staff, who have served with him, first General MacArthur, then General Craig and now General Marshall. It is his policy to rely upon those officers in all strictly military matters, and to have them pass upon any suggestion he may make, before putting it into effect. As a result, there has been the closest military coordination and cooperation. Mr. Johnson is a man of intense energy and capacity. He has particularly shone in the field of industrial relations, and the contacts he has made with industrial organizations throughout the country already are proving of value. The Secretary and he unquestionably complement each other, and laboring as a unit they are recalling the days of the World War when Newton D. Baker and Brigadier General Crowell so effectively ran the War Department.

Merchant Fleet is Younger—A decided improvement in the condition of the American merchant marine as far as degree of obsolescence is concerned, has been noted during the period 31 May 1937 and 31 Dec. 1939—a period of 2½ years. However, new construction has only partially accounted for this trend. The Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program began to take effect only last year, with the completing of the C-2 cargo ship Donald McKay. A total of 25 government vessels were put into service in 1939. Private shipbuilding had also begun a pickup in 1937, with 15 vessels—all tankers—being completed. In 1938, 18 ships of which 16 were tankers, were put into service. These figures compare favorably with shipbuilding records of preceding years. In 1936, only 8 tankers were built; in 1935, 2 tankers; in 1934, 2 dry cargo ships; in 1933, 4 ships. With the calendar year 1940 hardly half over, 11 ships have been put into service.

But new construction is only partly responsible for the improvement in age status of the fleet. The greatest boon has been the sale at profitable prices of old vessels. (The government does not permit sale to aliens of vessels it considers of value for national defense). Between 26 Oct. 1939 and 27 May 1940, covering most of the war period, 181 old ships were disposed of, in many cases enabling their owners to purchase new ships which otherwise they could not have afforded, or would have had to buy eventually on the trade-in-plan—which would have meant expenditure of public money in the accumulation of laid-up fleet of obsolescent vessels.

In its economic survey of 1937, the Maritime Commission stated: "The outstanding weakness of our merchant marine is its high degree of obsolescence. As of 31 May 1937, there were 1,422 ocean-going vessels (of 2,000 gross tons and over), aggregating 8,407,000 gross tons, registered under the American flag. Of this fleet a total of 1,306 vessels, of 7,402,000 gross tons (91.8 per cent of the number and 88 per cent of the tonnage), will be 20 years old or more by 1942. More than 400 vessels aggregating nearly 2,500,000 gross tons (about 30 per cent of both number and tonnage of the entire fleet), are already 20 or more years old."

As of 31 Dec. 1939, 2½ years later, the number of vessels of 2,000 tons or over had dropped to 1,296, principally because of sales abroad in the past eight months. Tonnage had dropped to 7,889,944. But instead of "more than" 400 vessels over 20 years of age, there are but 349 of 1,953,495 tons, which is less than 25 per cent of the entire fleet, by tonnage and 27 per cent by number, compared with the 30 per cent in 1937. And in 1942, counting only the fleet of 31 Dec., and not considering scheduled new tonnage or further sales of old ships, there will be 1,127 ships 20 years old or older. This is a little less than 87 per cent of the fleet—in 1937 it was 91.8 per cent.

Army Industrial College—Only one lecture is scheduled for the Army Industrial College during the remainder of this academic year. This will be given 7 June by Col. F. H. Payne, Ord.-Res., president of Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation and former Assistant Secretary of War, who will discuss "Procurement Planning from the Manufacturer's Point of View." The coming school week will be devoted to class studies except for Mr. Payne's lecture. The annual trip of the Industrial College students will be made, as announced, from 9 to 14 June. Graduation exercises are scheduled for 19 June.

U. S. Naval Forces in Europe—An additional three vessels have sailed from Norfolk Navy Yard for Lisbon, Portugal, to join Squadron 40-T for, the Navy Department stated, "the purpose of protection of American interests." They are the heavy cruiser Vincennes, and the old destroyers Truxtun and Simpson. The Vincennes, a 10,000-ton cruiser, was commissioned in 1937. The Truxtun and Simpson are World War destroyers of 1,190 tons, recommissioned at the outbreak of the European War. The flotilla is under command of Capt. J. R. Beardall, commanding officer of the Vincennes. Already in European waters is Squadron 40-T, comprising the light cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Herbert and Dickenson.

One reason for the move may have been fear that entrance of Italy in the war, regarded as a possibility, would close the Mediterranean Sea to American merchant vessel and leave stranded in Europe a number of American nationals. There are now

76 Americans in Lisbon and 301 in Bordeaux waiting to be evacuated. The U. S. Lineship Washington sailed New York, 30 May, on her run to Genoa. She is scheduled to stop at Lisbon and Bordeaux to pick up the returning Americans.

Entering combat waters is the liner President Roosevelt, proceeding to Ireland under special authority to pick up American citizens fleeing the British Isles.

New Military Educational Plan—Striking a new note in military educational processes, Hamilton Field, Calif., has instituted a course in foreman training for technical and administrative department heads. Based on educational programs found indispensable in the Aircraft industry when American military expansion and the exigencies of the European and Asiatic wars put sudden and unforeseen loads on plants and personnel, the California State Department of Education, through its Division of Trade and Industrial Education, University of California organized the course at the invitation of Col. John F. Curry, Commanding Officer of the Marine Air Base.

With Professor Lynn E. Stockwell of the University of California in charge, a total of 100 high ranking non-commissioned officers have enrolled and many more have expressed a desire for the training. Taking the industrial experience as a guide, Professor Stockwell, by conference methods of no more than 15 men, teaches the best ways of demonstrating Army life and trade practices to new men and junior personnel. The psychology of instructional processes in imparting industrial techniques is a major part of the course. Efforts guided into proper channels by directed teaching has become necessary for efficiency in the tremendous burden placed upon the Air Corps in its great expansion process.

Wide interest in the plan has been evinced by Army and educational circles all over the country and it well may prove to be a major factor in mechanized warfare.

Air Corps Ages—The office of the Chief of the Air Corps is engaged in a study of the problem of ages of the pilots in the Regular Army. In the course of the Senate hearings, Senator Hayden asked General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, what was being done about air corps pilots who are getting too old to fly, mentioning the ages of 30 and 35. General Marshall said that the subject is being studied and remarked that he has been flying all over the country with two gentlemen over 50 years of age—Generals Arnold and Andrews—as pilots. "I would not want to fly with all 50-year-old pilots," the General added, "but the command of a large, modern, battle plane is very much like the command of a battleship. Combat aviation has reached a point where command, control, direction, is of great importance, as contrasted with the old fighting plane where a single individual only was involved. For interceptor planes, for pursuit planes, and for the so-called attack planes, youth is required. It is a young man's job and the squadron leadership is a young man's job, but when we go above that to the big planes, command and direction involve judgment, and age plays an important part."

Medical Department—Col. Larry B. McAfee, executive officer at Fitzsimons General Hospital, will be executive officer to the Surgeon General, succeeding Col. James Baylis, when the Washington tour of that officer expires in October. Colonel Baylis has been executive officer only since Maj. Gen. James C. Magee assumed office as Surgeon General last year, but he had previously served in other posts in the Office of the Surgeon General. Colonel McAfee has had extensive training in administrative work. Before assuming his present executive post he was personnel officer in the Office of the Surgeon General. He has also served in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War and is a graduate of both the Army War College and the Army Industrial College.

Colonel McAfee will report about 1 Aug. to relieve Colonel Baylis whose new duty post has not yet been determined.

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, the Surgeon General, will leave Washington 5 June on visits to three medical conclaves which will keep him in travel status until 13 June. His first stop will be Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he will spend 6 and 7 June. The next day General Magee will visit the Convention of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, at Atlantic City, N. J. On 9 June, the Surgeon General will go to New York City to attend the convention of the American Medical Association.

Ordnance Department—Due to the large number of prospective vacancies in the grade of staff sergeant, Ordnance Department, it is contemplated that a special non-commissioned officers' course will be conducted either at the Ordnance Field Service School, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., or the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., from about 15 July to about 15 Oct. 1940.

Requirements for eligibility announced in Ordnance Department Orders are modified as follows for this special course only: Ordnance Personnel: Any enlisted man with not less than five nor more than twenty years' service in the Army on 31 Dec. 1940, at least two years of which have been as a non-commissioned officer or specialist 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class. An exception to the above requirements for minimum length of service and service as a non-commissioned officer or specialist will be made in the case of any enlisted man whose personal, military, and vocational qualifications are so outstanding as to indicate conclusively that, with the training provided for herein, the applicant will be able to function effectively as a Staff Sergeant, and to warrant waiver of the requirements for service. In the latter case a definite statement to that effect will be required from the organization commander. Personnel from other branches: Any enlisted man with not less than six nor more than fifteen years' service in the Army on 31 Dec., at least three years of which have been as a non-commissioned officer during the past six years, one year in the grade of sergeant or above. If not serving as a sergeant at the time of the application, the reduction shall not have been due to the fault of the applicant.

Names of men who desire to take the examination for the special course, together with organization and station where applicant will be available on 10 June, will be forwarded direct to the commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, as early as practicable. Applications already received for the regular course, which was scheduled to commence in October, will be considered as applying to the special course. The entrance examination for the regular course, now scheduled for 10 June 1940, will be used in selecting students for the special course instead. This covers tests in arithmetic and English.

A special examination for the grade of Staff Sergeant will be held at the end of the special course. All men who are eligible for the course, whether or not they have applied thereto, are eligible to take this examination. The scope of the examination will be announced later. Applicants for the special course will be given an opportunity to state whether or not they desire to take the special examination for

the grade of Staff Sergeant if they are not selected for the course. Others who desire to take this examination may obtain application forms by writing direct to the commandant, Ordnance Field Service School. The exact date of the examination will be announced later.

Names of men who qualify in the special examination will be placed upon the eligible list for the grade of Staff Sergeant on the first of the month following the examination. Appointments will be probational for a period of one year. Men who are placed upon the eligible list as a result of the special examination will not be exempt from the examination for promotion to the grade of Technical Sergeant.

A test of Lester P. Barlow's liquid oxygen-carbon explosive at Aberdeen Proving Grounds on 25 May failed to kill a single one of 96 goats tethered at various distances from the 1,000-pound charge detonated by the inventor. A similar charge of TNT was then tested under the same conditions, but this too failed to disturb a single goat. Both explosives cracked blast meters 500 feet away, which Mr. Barlow stated proved they had about the same power. The inventor has claimed his new explosive, glimite, is cheaper to produce than TNT, is absolutely safe to handle. His claims that it was much more destructive of life, however, seemed to have been disproved by the test. Mr. Barlow was quoted as saying after the test, "I'm licked on it, but I had to try it to find out."

The test was held after being once definitely postponed and after being delayed by efforts of humane society representatives to prevent use of animals. The goats were tethered at distances of 200 feet to 1,000 feet from the charges, which were hoisted upon a pole.

An educational order approved this week for the Ordnance Department with a Buffalo, N. Y., lens company will obtain height finders for the Army. The contract totalled \$363,400.92. Regular contracts let by the Ordnance Department during the period 1 to 15 May totalled \$843,106.42, and included a long list of various items of ordnance and of machinery.

Navy Line Changes—Orders were issued this week to Vice Adm. Charles A. Blakely, relieving him as commander of aircraft, Battle Force, about 10 June, and assigning him as commandant of the 11th Naval District with additional duty as commandant of the San Diego Naval Operating Base. Admiral Blakely's new command was announced in the new flag officer slate late in April, but orders were issued only this week. He will relieve Rear Adm. Joseph R. Defrees who will retire for age 1 July. The new commander of aircraft, Battle Force, is Rear Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., whose orders have already been issued.

Capt. John W. Rankin, commander of the USS Phoenix, will be relieved about 7 June to become inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Puget Sound, Wash. His previous orders have been revoked. Capt. Albert M. Penn will leave New York Navy Yard about 14 June to become manager of Charleston Navy Yard.

Chemical Warfare Service—Two materials, simulating the action of vesicant agents (mustard gas and similar substances), have been adopted and standardized by the Chemical Warfare Service in order that training in defense against persistent agents may be conducted in a realistic manner. One of the substances is molasses residuum, consisting of approximately three parts of water and one part of residue from alcohol stills which use molasses as a raw material. Other compounds are added to the commercial product to prevent its fermenting. The resulting substance is diluted with water before using. The second material is asbestos suspension, composed of eight per cent commercial asbestos and two per cent bentonite, in which proportions the compound remains suspended in water for about 24 hours. About 90 per cent water by weight is added prior to use.

Two contracts have been awarded by the Chemical Warfare Service under the educational orders program, designed to provide a few commercially produced items, together with the jigs, dies and other equipment necessary for turning out larger quantities if the need arises. Both contracts, one with a Milwaukee firm in the amount of \$251,089, and the other a New Bedford, Mass., concern in the amount of \$37,520, are for fully molded faceblanks and related items.

Regular contracts awarded for the Chemical Warfare Service during the period 1 to 15 May totalled \$360,181.44. They covered a variety of items, the bulk of the money going for components of gas masks.

Bids have been received from three concerns for manufacture of 10,000 of the new type civilian gas masks described in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Estimated cost of the new mask in quantity production is expected to run about \$2, but the contract to be placed will be an educational order, aimed at the procurement of dies, jigs and equipment for manufacture of the masks in quantities. The contract will amount, therefore, to about \$150,000.

Gas in the War—The European War which has seen the introduction of—if not exactly new weapons—of greatly improved versions of mechanized death-dealers has as yet seen the employment of no gas. Charges have been made that gas was used in Poland and in Belgium but no substantiation has been offered, and it is possible that the toxic fumes of other explosives gave rise to the reports. A number of reasons exist why none of the belligerents has as yet employed toxic chemical agents. The Germans during their early drives were probably anxious not to alienate world opinion, nor even to antagonize the French whom until recently they have handled very carefully. Use of gas is commonly regarded with approbrium though it is no more deadly than other forms of weapons whose use is taken as a matter of course.

The Allies, it is believed by some American officers, refrained from use of gas for fear of provoking its use by the Germans, who probably have far greater gas reserves and gas production capacity. Yet it is believed here that use of gas against the Germans' big tanks would have helped slow the drive of the mechanized columns. Mustard gas, if picked up by tanks, renders them unfit for use once they are opened until they can be decontaminated—a long and arduous task for such a piece of machinery. Irritant gases however, would probably not have been of much value.

Signal Corps' Aircraft Detector—Plans are being completed for the organization of Aircraft Warning Service companies, based on the new secret aircraft detector developed by the Signal Corps laboratories. The new detector, said to be far in advance of any similar equipment available to any of the belligerents abroad, gives much earlier warning of approaching aircraft over land or water than any other device or system employed thus far. The device is highly technical and the design is secret. There is no commercial source of supply and no apparent method of providing production facilities so that such equipment could be made available in quantity without

some delay after funds are made available. It is intended to establish stations at intervals along the coast of the United States so that defensive installations may be given warning of the approach of hostile aircraft.

Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, USA, assistant chief of staff for war plans, told the Senate Appropriations committee that it is not planned to put permanent installations along the Canadian or Mexican borders. "However," he said, "four mobile Aircraft Warning Service companies, each with five (of seven normal) mobile stations, are planned at this time to provide a warning service of our forces in the field, installations in the zone of the interior and assignment to unprotected frontiers as the occasion demands. The estimated cost of providing these companies with the minimum essential special equipment is \$1,496,223. One company and one operating company (Signal Corps) are now in existence, for training with the Air Defense Command, recently organized. The remaining three Aircraft Warning Service companies will be organized, within the present authorized strength of the Army, as soon as the necessary equipment can be provided. Installations, similar to the stations and information centers described for the continental United States are projected for the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska."

Elaborating on the organizational plans, General Strong said: "The equipment that we desire out of this appropriation for that company is 4 converters at \$2,882, a total of \$11,528; three radio sets SCR 177, \$17,400; two radio sets, SCR 245, at \$6,000; 40 telephones, \$1,600; three telephone centrals, \$24,000; earth borer and telephone trucks, \$17,200; and certain miscellaneous equipment amounting to \$11,111. For four aircraft warning service companies we require for each, 5 detectors. Those detectors will amount to \$270,850; necessary spare parts in order to keep them in operation will come to \$5,274. Five radio sets, SCR 177-B, \$29,000; one radio receiver BC 312, \$800; one 314, \$800; telephone and teletype equipment, \$30,741; and miscellaneous equipment, \$14,408.

"For the continental United States, there are six on the Atlantic coast, one on the Gulf coast, and three on the Pacific. These will require also five information centers. The technical equipment necessary at each station will cost: Detector, \$54,700; radio set with power, \$4,870; transportation costs, \$2,500; telephones, \$450; and miscellaneous equipment amounting to \$200.

"For the mobile stations, we will require 4-wheel-drive motor vehicles coming to \$10,000 apiece; for fixed stations we will require installation costs for masts and other permanent installations averaging \$10,000 apiece to a station. That gives a total station cost of \$72,190. These will involve five information centers, and each information center will require a building in which to operate, the estimated cost of which is \$70,000. There will be certain necessary spare parts for the apparatus estimated at \$19,793; an auxiliary power plant of \$3,000 cost; telephone and teletype apparatus amounting to \$10,400; radio, \$6,970, and installation cost of approximately \$6,920, and certain transportation costs estimated at \$600. That gives a total per information center of \$117,683. The five will cost us a total of \$588,415.

"For Alaska, we wish to establish several detector stations and an information center. The equipment is practically the same. The cost of those detector stations will total \$478,752. For the information center for Alaska it is estimated that the cost will be \$87,380, making a total for Alaska with certain auxiliary installations of \$600,150. For Panama, we want to install additional detector stations and an information center. The total for these will be \$531,393. For Hawaii, detector stations and an information station are required, making a total of \$1,115,723. For Puerto Rico, detector stations and an information center are required, making a total of \$600,150."

A total of \$106,789.13 has been let in contracts for the Signal Corps during the period 1 to 15 May. It was announced this week by Assistant Secretary of War Johnson. The purchases will include cable and cable assemblies, and switchboxes.

Warrant Officer Study Continues

Expansion of the Army will not delay original plans to hold examinations to establish new eligible lists for warrant officer this fall, nor to put the new warrant officer system into effect early in 1941, it was learned this week.

Officials of Arms and Services are now compiling lists of their needs in warrant officers, and it is planned to hold a meeting of representatives of the various Branches this month to settle upon quotas of warrant officers.

This will accomplish the first big step in inauguration of the new system, which will result in setting up eligible lists for four classes of warrant officers—clerical, supply, fiscal and technical. The new lists will remain in effect for three years.

The next move—once it has been decided what numbers and kinds of warrant officers are needed—will be to write examinations for each class.

Maximum age limit at the time of application for examination will be reduced from 58½ to 45 years, but this restriction will not apply to those already on the eligible list. Those on the list will also be given substantial credits on the new examinations. The extent of these credits and the nature of the examinations has not yet been determined. The latter will be determined largely by the needs of the various Arms and Services as brought out at this month's meeting.

A complete account of the proposed system was printed on page 612 of the 2 March 1940 issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. War Department officials this week expressed appreciation over the lack of inquiries prompted by the 2 March announcement, stating that it reflected intelligence on the part of the enlisted men in realizing that further details are not

available.

The only inquiries received, as a matter of fact, were from men who desired to know whether they would be retained on the present list or forced to take the new examination. Since these inquiries came from men who would be due for appointment about the time the new lists are put into effect, the desire for such information was very understandable.

However, officers of the Adjutant General's Department are still unable to state at what point the present list will be terminated. This decision will be made only shortly before the new system is put into effect, so there will be a minimum of carryovers. It will, accordingly, be wise for all eligibles who are not sure of appointment early in 1941 to requalify, to insure appointment from the new lists, if not from the present roster.

Chimes Dedicated at USNA

At the U. S. Naval Academy on 19 May was dedicated a set of 32 chimes, presented to the new Chapel by the Class of 1931 USNA as a class memorial.

These tubular chimes can be played by the organ inside the Chapel, with or without musical accompaniment. They can also be played so that they can be heard for a two mile radius.

In the future, hymns will be played on the chimes while the regiment is forming to attend church, and also at the conclusion of each Sunday service during the singing of the Navy hymn, "Eternal Father Strong to Save," which is always sung at the end of the morning service.

About 70 members of the class of '31 attended the dedication service and also the dance which was given for them the evening before at the Officers' Club at the Naval Academy.

Third Army Units Enroute Home

The Third Army Maneuvers which have involved some 70,000 Regular Army troops in the largest peace-time concentration for intensive field training in the Sabine Forest area since 5 May ended Saturday 25 May. Since November, 1939, the majority of troops composing the Third Army have been in the field in various sections of the United States. Prior to the concentration of the Third Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, each Corps composing the Third Army had its own Corps maneuvers independent of the Army. The IV Corps (Blue), under the command of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, held its maneuvers at Ft. Benning, Ga.; the IX Corps (Red), under the command of Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, maneuvered in the Sabine Forest area.

The concentration of the Third Army involved movements of troops from great distances, from 33 states of the Union; from Vermont and Massachusetts and New York; from Iowa, Wyoming and Colorado; from Washington (State) and Utah—all assembled in concentration in the Sabine Forest area.

The return of these troops to their home stations is taken by rail and motor. Following is a list of the participating units and the post to which they are enroute for permanent station. Many of these have had their home stations changed since leaving for the maneuvers:

18th Inf. (less 2nd & 3rd Bns.) Attached: Div. Hq. (less Inf. & FA Secs.), Hq & MP Co., Hq & HQ Co. (less maint. plat.) 1st QM Bn., 2nd Plat. Co. A, 1st QM Bn.—to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Inf. Sec. Div. Hq., 2nd & 3rd Bns. (less Co. E.) 18th Inf.—to Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Plat. Co. A, 15th QM Regt. (LM)—to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Co. E, 18th Inf.—to Ft. Dix, N. J.

20th Inf. (less 2nd Bn.)—to Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

2nd Bn., 26th Inf. (Reinf.)—to Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Engs. Bn., Attached: 70th Engr. Co. (L Ptn.)—to Ft. DuPont, Del.

1st Sig. Co.—to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Plat. Co. A, 34th QM Regt. (LM)—to Holabird Dep., Md.

16th Inf. (less Co. A)—to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Co. A, 16th Inf.—to Ft. Dix, N. J.

Co. A (less 2nd Plat.) 1st QM Bn.—to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Maint. Plat. (less 1 sec.) 1st QM Bn.—to Madison Bks., N. Y.

7th FA, Attached: S/Car elements, 3rd Cav., Plat. Co. E, 9th QM Regt. (LM)—to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

62nd CA (AA)—to Ft. Totten, N. Y.

S/Car elements, 10th Cav.—to West Point, N. Y.

5th FA, Attached: FA Sec., DHQ, 1st Ord. Co., Sec. Maint. Plat., 1st QM Bn.—to Madison Bks., N. Y.

5th Engrs. (c)—to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

16th Med. Regt.—to Ft. Devens, Mass.

Band 68th CA (Formerly Band 1st Eng. Bn.)—to Ft. Williams, Me.

1st Bn., 60th Inf. (L Tks.) 30th Ord. Co.—to Ft. Meade, Md.

S/Car elements, 3rd Cav.—to Ft. Myer, Va.

3rd Obsn. Sq.—to Langley Field, Va.

1st Med. Regt.—to Carlisle Bks., Pa.

51st Signal Bn.—to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

51st Ord. Co.—to Del. Ord. Dep., Pedricktown, N. J.

8th Med. Bn.—to Ft. Hoyle, Md.

61st CA (AA)—to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

7th Cav. Brig. (Mech.)—to Ft. Knox, Ky.

Div. Hq., Hq. & MP Co. (less Inf. Sec.), 11th Inf., 5th Sig. Co., 5th QM Bn. (less 1 plat. Co. A, 1 repair sec. and wrecker sec., maint. Plat., Hq. Co.)—to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

10th Inf. (less 1st Bn.)—to Ft. Thomas, Ky.

1st Bn., 10th Inf.—to Ft. Hebron, Ohio.

FA Sec. 5th Div., 19th FA, 21st FA, 4th Med. Bn., Attached: 2nd Plat. Co. A, one repair sec. and wrecker sec., Maint. Plat., Hq. Co., 5th QM Bn.—to Ft. Knox, Ky.

6th Inf.—to Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Co. K, 48th QM Regt. (Tk.)—to Ft. Knox, Ky.

32nd Ord. Co. (Amm.)—to Savanna, Ill.

3rd Inf., Div. Hq., Hq. & MP Co. (less Inf. Sec., 5th Inf. & FA Secs.)—to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st FA— to Ft. Sill, Okla.

18th Engrs. (c)—to Ft. Logan, Colo.

1st Inf.—to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Inf. Sec. DHQ— to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

4th Sig. Co.—to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

6th Engr. Bn., Attached: S/Car elements.

2nd Cav. and 14th Cav.—to Ft. Riley, Kan. 80th FA, Attached: FA Sec. DHQ— to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

20th Inf.—to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

7th Med. Bn.—to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

7th QM Bn. (less detachments)—to Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Des Moines.

4th Cav.—to Ft. Meade, S. Dak.

1st Bn., 17th Inf.—to Ft. Crook, Nebr.

1st Obsn. Sq.—to Ft. Riley, Ia.

Hq. & Hq. Btry., 13th FA Brig., 17th FA.

34th Ord. Co.—to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

36th FA, 1st Obsn. Bn., Co. G 48th QM Regt.—to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

2nd Bn. Sq., 16th Obsn. Sq. (less 1st Bn.)—to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

29th Inf. (less 1 bn.), 34th Inf. 48th QM Regt. (Trk.), Co. H 48th QM Regt. (Trk.), Co. I, 48th QM Regt. (Trk.), Co. C, 97th QM Bn. (Bkry.)—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Hq. & Hq. Co., 60th Inf. (L Tks.), 2nd Bn., 60th Inf. (L Tks.), 3rd Bn., 60th Inf. (L Tks.), 2nd Bn., 67th Inf. (M), 1st Bn., 68th Inf. (L Tks.)—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Bn., 83rd FA, 4th AT Bn., 64th Engr. Co. (Top), Hq. & Hq. Co. IV Corps, 97th Obs. Sq.—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

21st Engrs. (GS), 17th Ord. Co.—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Co. C, 2nd Cml. Regt.—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

6th Cav., 15th Ord. Co.—to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

3rd Bn., 22nd Inf.—to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

2nd Bn., 22nd Inf.—to Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Co. F 48th QM Regt. (Trk.), Co. B 53th QM Regt. (IM), Co. C 34th QM Regt. (LM)—to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Co. B 34th QM Regt. (LM)—to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maint. Plat. Hq. & Hq. Co., 4th QM Bn.—to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

62nd Sing. Bn.—to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Co. A, 2nd Sep. Cml. Bn.—to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

38th Inf. (less 1st Bn.)—to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Hq. & Hq. Co. and Co. F, 68th Inf. (L Tks.)—to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Co. D, 68th Inf. (L Tks.)—to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

2nd Div. (less 38th Inf.), Hq. & Hq. Det. IX Corps and Hq. Co. IX Corps— to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Hq. Motor. Trans. Serv. Bn.—to Normoyle QM Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

Co. C, 39th QM Regt., Co. H, 47th QM Regt. (Cld.), 2nd Ord. Co.—to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Co. D, 68th Inf. (LT) (old 2nd Tk. Co.)—to Ft. Lewis, Wash. (via Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.).

3rd Rad. Intel. Co.—to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Cav. Div. (with 2nd Plat. Tr. E, 17th QM Sq. & Det. 25th Inf. attached)—to Ft. Bliss—1st Cav. Div. (less 1st Cav. Brig. & 8th Engr. Sq.), Ft. Clark—1st Cav. Brig. (less 12th Cav. & Det. 17th QM Sq.), Ft. Ringgold—2nd Sq. 12th Cav. Ft. Ringgold—8th Engr. Sq.

69th CA (AA)—to Ft. Crockett, Tex.

38th Inf. (less 1st Bn.)—to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

77th FA (less 1st Bn.)—to Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

1st Bn., 77th FA— to Ft. Sill, Okla.

9th Ordinance Co.—to Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Bn., 38th Inf.—to Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Bn. Sq.—to Ft. Sill, Okla.

22nd Obsn. Sq.—to Brooks Field, Tex.

Det. Co. A, 97th AM Bn. (Bakery)—to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sta. Hosp. Lufkin— to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Normoyle Det. Army Base— to Normoyle QM Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

18th Engrs.—to Ft. Logan, Colo.

NG Disbursing Officers

In reporting the bill, S. 3497, which requires the issuance by the General Accounting Office of a quarterly certificate of settlement of money accounts to United States property disbursing officers of the National Guard, the Senate Military Affairs Committee stated:

"This measure provides that a quarterly certificate of settlement of money accounts shall be issued by the General Accounting Office to United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, within a period not to exceed 3 years from the date of expiration of the quarter to which such certificate of settlement pertains, such certificate of settlement to be final and conclusive for such quarter, no further charges or debts to be raised after issuance."

"The measure further provides that all unsettled, suspended, or disallowed items heretofore raised in the disbursing accounts of United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia at a date more than 3 years subsequent to the date of expiration of the quarterly accounts to which they pertain, shall be passed for credit by the General Accounting Office."

The bill is now on the Senate calendar.

German Military Thought

The Army of Modern Warfare, by Hermann Foertsch, Colonel of the German General Staff. 304 pages. Price \$2.75, Veritas Press, N. Y. C.

THE Art of Modern Warfare, written by an active member of the German General Staff, is a summing up of the strategical and tactical tenets of the German Army and, by comparison, of other armies as they were developed as a result of the World War and subsequent military activities and in line with technical progress.

The volume contains a most interesting short history of warfare, the most pointed part dealing with the World War, its military lesson, the reason for the German Army's defeat and its importance as a background for the political events of the recent past. It is noteworthy that months before it happened, Colonel Foertsch foreshadowed the German-Russian rapprochement when he stressed the necessity of avoiding the hazards of another two-front war. National defense was given the primacy over all other considerations. Prior to its translation into English by Mr. Theodore W. Knauth, the volume in its original German edition a few months before the present war attracted considerable attention among soldiers of all countries.

Particularly interesting is the author's views of war in the air and the views of General Douhet. He declares that since that Italian first voiced his theory of warfare based almost solely on air power it has been recognized in its exclusiveness as "both an exaggeration and a fallacy." Speaking of the air doctrine of Douhet, he says it overlooks three things: "In the first place, it takes the war of position for granted as the invincible form of fighting on land. Secondly, it considers domination of the air an absolute quantity. Thirdly, it overvalues the hindrances that are due to natural conditions."

Control of the air, Colonel Foertsch believes, is not the simple matter of overwhelming force Douhet would make it. It is a fallacy, he says, to believe that the opponent can be compelled to fight for the command of the air. If the opponent wishes to avoid a decisive air battle, the assailant cannot compel him to it, for who can prevent him from dividing his forces among many airports, from moving them about at night, or from undertaking all sorts of deception, camouflage, and defensive measures, which, at the very least, will result in splitting up the attack? Continuing, he says, "What is there to keep the opponent from himself carrying out attacks elsewhere, at the very moment when he is supposed to be compelled to fight for the domination of air? Air space is three dimensional. There is no domination possible of any permanency, for what can not be occupied, cannot be retained permanently."

For anyone who hopes to follow the present campaigns in Europe with an intelligent understanding of German military thought, "The Art of Modern Warfare" becomes almost a necessity. Through it one can see the philosophy and studious attention to detail, small and large, on which the German leaders of today are basing their strategy and tactics. Not all of it would apply to our defense situation and problem, but all of the book will be of intense interest to members of our regular, reserve, and National Guard forces, and a large part of direct and special benefit.



MR. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN

President of General Motors who, as a member of the new Advisory Defense Commission, will direct the industrial production program.

Advisory Defense Committee

President Roosevelt this week revived the Council of National Defense composed of six cabinet members, as authorized in World War legislation, but it was made clear that its functions would be performed by a special advisory committee whose membership and duties he announced as:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the board of U. S. Steel Corporation—To supervise the supply of raw materials from mines to factories and to the point of fabrication.

William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation—To be in charge of industrial manufacturing of tanks, airplanes, engines, uniforms, etc.

Sidney Hillman, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—To coordinate employment policies, including training of apprentices for noncombatant duties such as ground crews for air fields, radio operators, camp cooks and related personnel problems.

Chester C. Davis, Member of the Federal Reserve Board—To prevent conflicts of national agricultural policy with the defense program.

Ralph Budd, Chairman of the Board of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—To take charge of all transportation problems.

Leon Henderson, Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission—To set up a statistical bureau and direct efforts at price stabilization in the raw materials field.

Harriet Elliott, Dean of Women of the University of North Carolina—To be adviser on consumer protection.

Particularly gratifying to all was the selection of Mr. Knudsen to direct the vast industrial expansion of war industries. His thorough grasp of industrial problems as they relate to the National Defense have long been recognized by the War Department. For some years past, Mr. Knudsen has come to Washington annually to address Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officer students at the Army Industrial College.

The council proper is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, as pre-

scribed in the Act of 1917. The President explained that as a practical proposition these members meet every week at the regular sessions of the Cabinet. The new advisory group, he said, will perform virtually the same functions as the old War Industries Board with its Munitions Board adjunct. The entire group met Thursday at the White House for the first time, at which session the details of producing the items provided for in the four and a half billion dollar program now before Congress were discussed.

First Corps Area**Army Base, Boston**

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff made an address at the Braintree Tercentenary Celebration on Thursday. Those assembled to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Braintree included many of the public officials of Massachusetts.

A farewell party was held at the Watertown Officers' Club on Tuesday in honor of Col. Frederick F. Black, Inf., who will soon retire from active service. All officers in Boston and vicinity were present. Music was furnished by the orchestra from Ft. H. G. Wright.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff addressed the students of the Boston English High School on Wednesday. The subject of his address was "National Defense."

Maj. William F. Nee, MI-Res., and 1st Lt. Harold C. Lyon, MI-Res., have been placed on active duty at this headquarters to assist in the recruiting drive.

Maj. Henry von Rauh, Inf-Res., addressed 1200 at the Plymouth High School at the Memorial Day exercises in the historic town of Plymouth. Major von Rauh in his address stressed National Defense and the need for materiel to equip our armed forces.

Ft. Adams, R. I.

During the past week, the Rev. Father Shelley, La Salle Order, from Hartford, Conn., conducted a mission at the Post which culminated with a Mass at 6:45 A.M. Friday. Over one hundred soldiers were present throughout the mission and received communion at the Mass on Friday morning.

The Ft. Adams Baseball Team is holding its own in the Sunset League in spite of the inclement weather. Their last game was a 4-4 tie with M. C. M.

Eighteen enlisted men left the Panama Coast Artillery Detachment, 10th Coast Artillery, on Friday to go to Boston and Providence on recruiting duty.

The inclement, foggy weather has held up target practice so far this week.

Ft. McKinley, Me.

The enlisted men of the post are energetically disposed and enthusiastically engaged in drilling with their new anti-aircraft weapons, firing on the rifle range, learning the ins and outs of the new vehicles, or hoping for a good target practice with the guns of Ft. Levee.

Numerous residents of South Portland have very probably seen long lines of Army trucks passing their houses during the last few weeks. The men of the Harbor Defenses are learning the characteristics of their vehicles in preparation for the coming summer maneuvers. These trucks, as all automobiles, must be carefully broken in during the first few thousand miles, hence the slow rate of speed at which the convoy travels about the countryside.

The post seemed quite deserted over the weekend, as many families either visited relatives nearby or took short trips. Major and Mrs. Cameron and their

daughters, Nancy and Jeanne, attended the launching of the new Destroyer "Niagara" at Bath, Me.; while Lieutenant and Mrs. Wilcox left for a week's leave with Mrs. Wilcox's parents in northern Maine.

Monday night several families and numerous soldiers of the post enjoyed Anne Nichols' "Just Married" as played by the Guy Palmer players at the Civic Theater.

Warrant Officer and Mrs. Sottomayer were hosts at a game night Tuesday evening at which the officers and their families either played various games of cards or batted ping pong balls all over the landscape.

Lt. Jack Walker, who leaves the regiment shortly, is in the hospital recuperating from tonsillitis.

Destroyer Gwin Launched

The new 1,630-ton destroyer Gwin was launched 25 May at Boston Navy Yard. Costing \$5,500,000, the Gwin will have five 5-inch guns, 10 torpedo tubes and lighter armament, will develop a speed of 36 knots.

Sponsor was Mrs. Jessie T. Lippincott, of Cincinnati, acting for Mrs. William M. Williams, her mother, who was ill. Mrs. Williams is a relative of Lt. Comdr. William Gwin, Civil War hero, who was mortally injured at Haines Bluff in 1862.

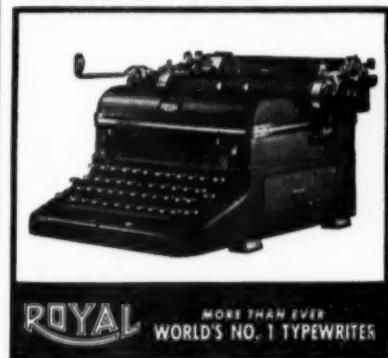
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THE Commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, and Mrs. Holcomb have been entertaining at dinner on several occasions, and were hosts Tuesday evening, entertaining the Romanian Minister and Mme. Irimescu, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman, Admiral Lais, naval attache of the Italian Embassy, Senator Townsend, Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mrs. Thomas Richard Cowell and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Holdridge.

General and Mrs. Holcomb have cards out for a garden party at their quarters at the Marine Barracks for next Monday. Monday is parade day at the Barracks, and so the parade grounds which the old, historic mansion and its garden overlook, will offer much in color and interest.

Capt. Jack Juhua, aide to General Holcomb, and Mrs. Juhua will two days later entertain at a party at the Army and Navy Country Club in compliment to Maj. Lawrence Carr, USA, aide to Secretary of War Woodring, and his bride, who is a sister of Mrs. Juhua. Major Carr and Miss Elsie R. Gossett, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Gossett of Chicago were married, 14 May at Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, has returned to their quarters at Ft. Myer after spending a week or ten days at Fire Island, where they have a summer place.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Sherman of Los Angeles, the latter the sister of Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, are spending a month in Washington, a visit combining business and pleasure.

Lt. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bowley, who are living in Virginia, spent last week in San Francisco. General Bowley was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Santa Clara during the commencement exercises on Saturday, 18 May.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Edison were among the guests at the dinner given by Mrs. Edward B. McLean at her estate, Friendship, Sunday evening, when she entertained a company of sixty, among the party being Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer, well-known novelist, and Mr. Hal Phife, equally well-known portrait painter, also Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Firestone.

The former Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight Davis, and Mrs. Davis were also of the party. Mrs. Davis, an enthusiastic worker in the Red Cross Society, is acting assistant to Miss Mabel Boardman, whom she will succeed in the autumn.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Spencer Thomas entertained at the Officers' Club at Ft. Belvoir Saturday last, from four-thirty to six-thirty. At the Officers' Club at the Army War College, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Hedrick will be hosts tomorrow at an afternoon party from five to seven.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson and Maj. and Mrs. Perry Kenneth Smith entertained at a joint party Monday afternoon at the Army-Navy Country Club.

Col. and Mrs. James S. Baylis entertained a dinner company of thirty at the Army-Navy Country Club Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Capt. William W. Nichol of Walter Reed Hospital, and Mrs. Nichol who are leaving for another station the middle of June.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Peter W. Haas entertained Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Sullivan and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Keith at dinner Wednesday evening at the Army-Navy Country Club.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Sullivan are leaving for the West Coast early this month and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Keith are sailing on the S. S. Harrison 7 July for China.

Mrs. S. H. Ware is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. H. A. Gardner at their home in Arlington, having come on from San Francisco en route to West Point to attend the marriage of her son, Lt. Everett

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Ware, to Miss Phyllis Bruce, which is to take place 12 June in the Cadet Chapel.

Mrs. Walter Browne Woodson, wife of Rear Admiral Woodson, Judge advocate general of the Navy, and their daughter, Ruth have returned to their home in Washington after a visit in New York.

Week-end guests of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Valentine Pottle at their quarters at Dahlgren, Va., were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hartman, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Briscoe and Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Mittean for whom they entertained at a buffet luncheon Sunday.

Miss Cheney MacNabb, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. MacNabb, entertained over Sunday at their quarters at Ft. Belvoir a group of young friends, among them Miss Jaenne Battley, daughter of Capt. Joseph F. Battley, USA, and Mrs. Battley. Captain Battley has just returned to his home in Arlington from a western trip of three weeks.

Maj. Egbert Bullene, USA, and Mrs. Bullene who have been living in Washington, D. C., will, at the close of the Army War College, go to Edgewood Arsenal for stationing.

Miss Ann George, daughter of Col. C. P. George, USA, and Mrs. George of Ft. Sill, will graduate this month from Hollins College, Va. Miss George has many friends in Washington and vicinity made when Colonel George was stationed in the Capital City.

Col. and Mrs. Roland Walsh are leaving in a few days for station in Honolulu, and were entertained at a farewell buffet supper by Dr. and Mrs. L. Brison Norris of Washington.

The Naval Academy Association of New York has sent out invitations for the First June Ball, to be held 7 June, at the Hotel Ambassador.

Among the patrons are Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, Commandant Third Naval District, and Mr. Everit J. Sadler, President, Naval Academy Association of New York.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles has come from her home in Indianapolis, and is staying at 2400—16th St., Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook Gilsan of Newport, are spending some time at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., as are Capt. and Mrs. Henry L. Quigham and son, George, of Ft. Warren, Wyo., and Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. H. MacGregor and daughter, Jessie Dale, of Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Max S. Johnson and her two children arrived the end of April in New York from Paris. They are visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Manley, at their home in St. Augustine, Fla., where they expect to remain until Captain Johnson returns from Europe.

The Oceanport Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its last formal meeting of the season at the quarters of Mrs. A. M. Pigg at Ft. Monmouth, on 13 May.

The guest speaker was Mrs. Frank R. Ward, New Jersey State Librarian. She gave a very interesting talk on the work of the Librarian's office and asked assistance in finding historical books wanted by both the State and the National D.A.R. Libraries. She told also of the Society's collection of book plates and asked for copies of any which were available.

The musical part of the program consisted of the "Andante Movement" from Hayden's "First Symphony" played as a duet by Mrs. H. E. Storms and Harvey Pigg, and a piano solo "Spanish Dance" by Granada played by Harvey Pigg.

The meeting was preceded by a luncheon at the Ft. Monmouth Officers' Club with Mrs. M. E. Gillette and Miss Mary Elizabeth Gillette as hostesses.



MISS DITA DAVIS
who is one of this season's debutantes, is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, USA-Ret.

Weddings and Engagements

COL. B. F. Ristine, commanding officer of Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Mrs. Ristine announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Patton Ristine, to Mr. George Winwood Hughes of Lincoln, Nebr. The betrothal was made known at a tea which Colonel and Mrs. Ristine gave recently.

Miss Ristine is a graduate of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and the Sorbonne University, Paris. Mr. Hughes graduated from the University of Nebraska.

The couple will be married in early summer in the Post Chapel at Ft. Snelling. They will make their home in Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Robert Wright Cabaniss announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Rebecca Motte Cabaniss, to Ens. Charles O'Neill Akers, USN.

Miss Cabaniss is the daughter of the late Comdr. Robert Wright Cabaniss, USN, and Mrs. Cabaniss, Ensign Akers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Akers of Nashville, Tenn. The wedding will take place in June.

At a luncheon held at the Hunt Lodge in Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roy Farrington Brown recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to 2nd Lt. Harry Thomas Smith, CAC. Miss Brown attended Connecticut College and graduated from the University of Hawaii. Lieutenant Smith, who graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1939, is the son of Maj. and Mrs. Harry B. Smith, QMC. He is now stationed at Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Announcement has been made by Dr. C. Cameron Kress, USN, and Mrs. Kress, Merion, Pa., of the engagement of their daughter, Mary Miller Kress, to Dr. Harold Edwin Gillespie, USN, of Grass Range, Mont. Miss Kress was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, and where she took her master's degree in 1937. (M.A.) She is at present the head of the English Department of Linden Hall Junior College, Lititz, Pa. Dr. Gillespie is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota in the class of 1932, where he was a member of Kappa Sigma and of the Medical Fraternity, Phi Rho Sigma. He is at present stationed on the USS Cole, a destroyer in the neutrality patrol.

Miss Kress is the granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. John Alexander Kress, USA.

At the Naval Training station chapel,

at San Diego, Miss Celeste Victoria Shannon, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold D. Shannon, and Lt. Robert Henderson Mershon, USN, exchanged wedding vows on 21 May, with Chaplain Raymond B. Drinan performing the ceremony.

Escorted to the altar by her father, the bride was a radiant figure in white net, bouffant and made with sweetheart neckline, short puffed sleeves, a long train and veiled with tulle falling from a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore lace mitts and carried a white prayerbook topped with orchids and valley lilies.

Miss Virginia Shannon as maid of honor wore peach net, a hoop skirt and trimmed with aqua bows on the bodice. A maline hat of aqua blue with peach colored bows topped her costume. Miss Bobbie Bridge, a bridesmaid wore the colors reversed—blue gown and peach colored trimming.

The ushers in full dress uniforms were Lts. Robert Vandling, USN, Jack Lane, USN, Frank Foley, USN, John Guggenheim, USMC, William Humberd, USMC, Albert Bohne, USMC; and the best man was Lt. Otto Scherini, USN.

At the Officers' Mess, Marine Base, a reception was later held, Mrs. Shannon welcoming the guests in a powder blue chiffon gown with accessories of a darker shade of blue, with corsage of white orchids. With her was Mrs. R. C. Mershon, mother of the bridegroom, who with Mr. Mershon, makes her home in San Diego. She wore a gown of dusty rose chiffon and corsage of orchids.

After attending the University of Washington, Seattle, the bride was graduated from Canal Zone Junior College. Lieutenant Mershon was graduated from the University of California and is now stationed on the USS California.

Maj. and Mrs. Daniel Howe Hoge of Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, have announced the engagement and approaching marriage in June of their daughter, Cornelia Womble Hoge, to Lt. Pinkham Smith, AC, USA, stationed at Wheeler Field, with the Eighteenth Pursuit Group.

Miss Hoge is to graduate next month from the University of Hawaii. During her freshman and sophomore years she was a student at William and Mary, where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority.

Lieutenant Smith is a graduate of Princeton and is a member of the Charter and Triangle Clubs. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Emerson Smith of Sanbornville, N. H.

The engagement of Miss Barbara Dyer to Ens. John Ward Reed, USN, son of Mrs. Emerson Reed and the late Mr. Reed of Sharon, Pa., has been announced by her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Edward Lathrop Dyer of Washington, D. C., and Marblehead, Mass.

A student of King-Smith School in Washington, Miss Dyer is at present in Honolulu, guest of Lt. and Mrs. John Gormley.

Ens. Reed graduated from the Naval Academy in '38 and is now stationed at Pearl Harbor, attached to the USS Northampton.

Last Saturday in the Monumental Methodist Church of Portsmouth, Va., occurred the wedding of Miss Dorothy E. Manyon, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Norman C. Manyon, USCG, and Mr. Edwin Davis Harrison. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Acting as maid of honor was Miss Kathleen Messenger, with the Misses Louise and Winifred Wilcox of Norfolk, and Miss Louise Lively of Portsmouth as bridesmaids.

The best man was Mr. Ralph Locke of Baltimore, and the ushers were Lt. John S. Fantone, USMC, Ens. Patrick Foley, USN, and Mr. Maurice Wilder, Jr., of Portsmouth.

(Please turn to Page 960)

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

31 May 1940

The first and third classes of the Corps of Cadets will hold a Hop Saturday night in the South Gymnasium. Cadet J. A. Ryan receiving, assisted by Lt. and Mrs. Karl L. Siemen. The second class also will hold a Hop in Cullum Hall. Cadet B. J. Smith receiving their guests assisted by Lt. and Mrs. Walter A. Downing, Jr.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Pfeffer departed by motor for Ithaca, N. Y., to pass a visit as the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Charles A. Pfeffer, Jr. They will also visit their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Helen D. Wendorf, of Fort Bliss, Tex., before reporting to their new station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore M. Osborne, who have been stationed at West Point for four years departed for their new assignment at Portland, Ore., where Captain Osborne will be on duty as the assistant to the Division Engineer. En route they will visit for several days as the guests of Captain Osborne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Osborne, of Wallace, Idaho.

Mrs. Eleazar Parmly, wife of Captain Parmly and their three children departed today for Washington to be the guests for a month of Mrs. Parmly's mother, Mrs. Elvin L. Helberg.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder have as their guests this week-end Mrs. George Mitchell and her daughter, Miss Harriet Mitchell, of Berwyn, Ill.

Maj. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, of Washington, are visiting this week-end as the guests of Major Jones' brother and sister-in-law, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones. Mrs. Harris Jones will depart on Thursday for South Hadley, Mass., to spend a week at the reunion of her class at Mt. Holyoke College.

Coi. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander will pass Tuesday and Wednesday at Deerfield, Mass., where they will attend the graduating exercises of their son, Mr. Roger Alexander, from the Deerfield Academy. Mr. Alexander enters Princeton University in the Fall.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Leonard, of Fort Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs are passing this week-end at Annapolis, Md., as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. W. McKee, USN. Others who are attending the Army-Navy Baseball game at the United States Naval Academy are Capt. Eugene Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Tyler Calhoun, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Allen F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Novak and Mr. Walter French.

Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton had as their guests early in the week Dean J. E. Barker, of the Columbia School of Engineering, also Professor Edwin H. Armstrong, of Columbia University, who lectured on Tuesday evening. His subject was "Frequency Modulation."

ANNAPOLES, MD.

28 May 1940

Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Thebaud gave a dinner party on Thursday night in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Paul Cassard, who are visiting here before leaving for the West Coast.

Comdr. and Mrs. O. R. Bennehoff entertained on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Cooley, who will soon leave Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard Austin gave a large cocktail party Friday afternoon in the Red Room of the Officers' Club.

Col. and Mrs. James T. Bootes gave a cocktail party at their home on King George St. in honor of Miss Kitty De Lany, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Walter De Lany, whose engagement to Lt. Emerson E. Fawkes has recently been announced.

Mrs. Ziegemeier, widow of Admiral H. J. Ziegemeier, and her daughter Miss Rosemary Ziegemeier, who have been visiting Lt. and Mrs. Wallace J. Miller, have taken an apartment on Maryland Avenue for June Week.

Lt. and Mrs. W. J. Giles, Jr., who have been in Annapolis for the past year left Sunday for the West Coast and from they will sail for China.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Griffin are spending a few weeks at their country home "Masque" near Annapolis before leaving for Newport, R. I., where Captain Griffin will be stationed.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Comdr. Robert L. Porter, gave a luncheon Tuesday at the Officers' Club in honor of Mrs. Goss, wife of Comdr. O. R. Goss, and Mrs. Goss's sister, Mrs. Victoria Doyle of San Francisco.

Col. Frederick M. Barrows, USA, and Mrs. Barrows of Palo Alto, Calif., are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Morton at their home at Dreams Landing.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

28 May 1940

One of the most charming social affairs of the week-end was the large tea this afternoon in Lakewood Country Club at which Mrs. Blanche Manzer Siemen announced the

betrothal of her daughter, Miss Jean Elizabeth, to Ens. Edgar D. Grady, USN. Among the 75 guests invited were a number of Navy juniors and civilians from Los Angeles, San Diego, Alhambra, Pasadena, Hollywood and Arcadia. Assisting Mrs. Siemen and the bride-to-be were Misses Betty Beck, Virginia Coburn and Marjorie Roe. Pastel-hued water lilies and slender white tapers in silver holders adorned the tea table presided over by Mrs. Charlotte Davis, of Long Beach, and Mrs. M. E. Kronlund, of Alhambra.

En passant between San Francisco and Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Collins Macrae, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Roy Williams, were feted at luncheon Friday by their hostess. They sailed that night on the SS Lurline.

Mrs. Edward F. Ney was hostess Tuesday at a smartly-appointed luncheon in Pacific Coast Club given for Mrs. Charles P. Archambault, a popular Navy matron, who will leave soon for the East Coast. Guests bidden were Mmes. T. J. Flynn, Philip Lohman, Ted Linthicum, Victor Long, Philip Reynolds and James Byrne.

Mrs. Sherwood Taffinder entertained at dinner and bridge Thursday evening in Virginia Country Club, where artistic floral decorations were used on the table.

Mrs. Robert H. Smith gave a buffet supper for a number of service set wives, Mmes. Elwin F. Cutts, John L. McCrae, E. P. Speight, Maurice Curts, Lermond Miller, Paul Slawson, Vincent Murphy and S. F. Oden.

Upon their arrival from Honolulu, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell D. Edgar were house guests for a short visit at the home of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams. Capt. Edgar has retired from the Navy and San Francisco is to be the couple's future home.

Relatives and school friends in Long Beach made the last several weeks here pleasant ones for Mrs. Clayton R. Dudley, who was formerly Miss Marjorie Wallace of this city. The Navy matron sailed Friday on SS Lurline to rejoin her husband, Lt. Dudley, who will have two years' tour of duty at Honolulu. She was accompanied by the children, Jean and James. One of the largest parties given for Mrs. Dudley was a tea given by her sister, Mrs. Henry M. Marshall, also a Navy matron. Their mother, Mrs. Edward H. Wallace, and sister, Mrs. Donald P. Condit, presided over the flower-decked tea table. Another party was arranged by Mrs. Condit, with colleagues of Mrs. Dudley asked to bid her farewell.

NORFOLK, VA.

31 May 1940

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis were hosts on Wednesday afternoon on board Admiral Ellis' flagship the USS New York now based at the Naval Operating Base. The guests included the officers of the Atlantic Squadron and their wives who called between the hours of five and seven o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn S. Burrell entertained Friday evening at a dinner given at their quarters in the Naval Base in honor of Capt. W. O. Spears and Mrs. Spears who are leaving Norfolk in June. Covers were laid for ten and the guests were Rear Adm. Trevor Leutze and Mrs. Leutze, Capt. Richard Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Capt. Harry McClure and Mrs. McClure.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Charlton were hosts Saturday evening at a supper party given at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of Comdr. William Thornton, USN, and Mrs. Thornton, who will leave soon for another station. Covers were laid for twenty.

Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Litch entertained Saturday evening at a dinner given at the Officers' Club in the Naval Base. The dinner (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations**NORFOLK, VA.***(Continued from Preceding Page)*

ner preceded the regular week-end dance. Comdr. and Mrs. Litch's guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold J. Isbell, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald S. MacMahan, Lt. and Mrs. Henry T. Hodgkin, and Ens. and Mrs. Lacy L. McCollum.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Nacklin entertained at a cocktail party Saturday afternoon at their quarters in the Naval Base. Their guests numbered about one hundred and fifty.

Comdr. and Mrs. Horace D. Nuber were hosts on Saturday night at a dinner given in the Officers' Club at the Naval Base in honor of their guests, Comdr. Nuber's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Nuber, of Alexandria, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cann, of Washington. Covers were laid for ten. Additional guests were Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Posey and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Wise.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis E. Fitch entertained Friday afternoon at their home "Sunset Manor," Willoughby Park, in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Gail Morgan, who are leaving shortly for Coronado, Calif., where Comdr. Morgan has been assigned duty aboard the USS Lexington. The guests numbered one hundred and twenty-five.

SAN DIEGO-CORONADO, CALIF.**29 May 1940**

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Karl Schmidt, who are giving up their quarters at North Island 15 June, previous to their departure for Honolulu, said farewell to their friends at a large cocktail party at the Commissioned Officers' mess Friday afternoon, 24 May.

Another popular couple soon to leave are Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Miles, who are scheduled to go to Washington, D. C., for duty the end of June.

Word has been received that Comdr. Lucien Grant will relieve Comdr. Miles. Other arrivals expected soon are Comdr. Don P. Moon, from Newport, and Lt. Comdr. Jefferson Beard and families.

An addition to the local service set are Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, who recently arrived from Panama.

Lt. Comdr. Hamilton relieved Lt. Comdr. B. L. Braun, who left by motor last week for Washington, D. C., where he has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Operations. Accompanying the officer were Mrs. Braun and her sister, Mrs. M. Wyson.

At the El Cordova Hotel is Mrs. Allen W. Ashbrook, who is expecting her husband, Comdr. Ashbrook, from Panama.

Mrs. Donald M. Carpenter, widow of Lt. Comdr. Carpenter, USN-Ret., is leaving Coronado for Pensacola, Fla., for the summer months, planning to return in the fall. She will go 10 June with her son, Pat. Her other son, Donald, will remain in San Diego, where he is employed for the summer with Consolidated Aircraft.

Expected from Newport 28 June, are Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Sherman. Capt. Sherman will be the new commanding officer of the USS Lexington.

Mrs. Chapman C. Todd is to arrive 30 May from Honolulu. She will take an apartment at the El Cordova Hotel for a short time.

At the Casa Mia, where they await the return of Comdr. Hoffman, commanding officer of the USS Porter, are Mrs. Harry D. Hoffman and daughters, Nancy and Mildred. They arrived last week from Honolulu.

Aboard the Matsuno at the same time was Mrs. George Hutchinson and her daughter, Alexandra, who have been in Honolulu for the past seven weeks.

Mrs. Ralph R. Humes also returned to Coronado from Honolulu, and has taken an apartment here.

Weddings and Engagements*(Continued from Page 958)*

Mr. Charles E. Spalding, former rector of Christ Church in Coronado, and Mrs. Spalding announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eleanor, to Ens. Calden Atkinson, USNR, son of Mrs. William Mayo Atkinson of Wilmington, N. C.

The service took place Saturday afternoon, 25 May, in Coronado at Christ Church with Rev. Spalding and Rev. Harry O. Nash, present rector, officiating.

Attendants of the bride were Mrs. W. A. Hicks of Berkeley, matron of honor, and bridesmaids Miss Emma Blaisdell and Miss Helen Kirtland.

The bride is a graduate of Coronado High School and a member of Tau Omega Phi sorority.

Ens. Atkinson graduated from the University of North Carolina, where he affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is attached to Utility Squadron 1 at North Island which is scheduled to leave shortly for Honolulu waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fitch, Jr., of Coro-

nado, announce the engagement of their daughter, Franke, to Ens. Arthur Francis Duffey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Francis Duffey of Boston, Mass.

Miss Fitch was graduated from Sacred Heart Convent, Menlo Park, and studied at Cas-Alta School in Florence, Italy. She is a member of the Junior League of San Diego.

Ensign Duffey is attached to Patrol Squadron 11 at North Island.

The wedding will be an event of the late autumn.

—o—

Miss Emma Blaisdell has set today, 1 June, as the date for her marriage to Ens. Harry Transue. The service will take place at Christ's Episcopal church in Coronado at 4:30 p.m. Miss Mary Weyler is to be maid of honor and Miss Eleanor Spalding, Miss Eleanor Pamperin, Miss Dorothy Coman and Miss Betty Transue of Richmond, Calif., are to be bridesmaids.

Miss Coman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Coman, of Washington, D. C. arrived in San Diego the end of April, aboard the USS Chaumont from Norfolk, Va.

Party Leaders Discuss Defense

Greatly as political discussion of National Defense is to be deplored, it is at least advantageous that from it will come clearer delineation of the foreign policies required for the safety of the nation and its vital interests, and public understanding of the needs of the Armed Forces to execute them. Concerned by the criticisms of his message to Congress, and the effect of the point of view expressed by Colonel Lindbergh, the President went on the air last Sunday night. He told the Nation that our Army and Navy today are the largest, the best equipped and the best trained peacetime military establishment in the history of the country. He supported this claim by charging that when he came into office in 1933 the Navy had fallen, in power of ships and in efficiency, to a relatively low ebb, whereas today it is in hitting power and efficiency stronger than it was during the World War. As to the Army, he said that by 1933 it had very greatly declined in its ratio of strength with the Armies of Europe and the Far East, while today the personnel has been almost doubled, that by the end of this year every existing unit of the Regular Army will be equipped with its complete requirements of modern weapons, and that existing units of the National Guard will be largely equipped with similar items also. The fact that the President dealt with only the period of his Administration was accepted as giving a political color to his remarks, and this was regarded as emphasized by his declarations that the social gains of labor must not be lost, the implication that employers would not be doing their duty if they failed to give jobs to the unemployed, the warning to industry that it must not grow rich and fat from the emergency, and the suggestion that a racial or political group could be used by foreign agents to arouse skepticism of sound national policies which would result in the dangerous delay of armament programs, and the undermining of national unity.

Only was there general acceptance of the President's denunciation of the Trojan horse, the fifth column that betrays a nation unprepared for treachery. In all other respects criticism began its inning. It was sounded off by ex-President Hoover. He pointed out that before the United States could be bombed an enemy would have to establish bases in the Western Hemisphere, and to do that he would have to get by the American Fleet, which is twice as strong as the combined Fleets of Europe, omitting the British. As to the dereliction of prior Administrations, he argued that when Mr. Roosevelt took office, the Navy had available fighting ships to a total of 1,100,000 tons, against about 1,350,000 tons today. He spoke of the hugely increased appropriations made for national defense during the past five years, and quoted General Marshall as saying that we are not organized to wage modern war, and are woefully deficient in rifles, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, in coast defense, and in tanks, and General Arnold as testifying that none

of the Army's airplanes can be regarded as modern, that only a half dozen of our 2,700 airplanes can be modernized, and that the whole production of military airplanes even under the impulse of Allied orders, is only about 340 per month, which contrasts with the President's sudden statement that we need 4,000 per month. Mr. Hoover called attention to the peaceful attitude of the world prior to 1933, the disarmament conferences and negotiations, and the growth of the movement for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, yet during that time the Federal government spent an average of \$700,000,000 annually for the support of the Army and Navy. Two months after Roosevelt was elected, Hitler came into power, and it was during his administration that Europe began to rumble with aggression and armament. The German Army grew to 2,500,000 men and the German Navy expanded; Great Britain, France, Russia and all others at once enlarged their expenditures 400%, and the total of sixty nations increased expenditures from 4 billions in 1932 to 17 billions in 1938. Mr. Roosevelt, however, found the prospects of peace and disarmament so promising that in 1934 he himself reduced the prior rate of expenditure by \$100,000,000. Since that year Congress has increased appropriations year by year, and even has allowed relief funds to be used for defense. But "we obviously have not gotten preparedness."

The ex-President spoke of the years when we had a Secretary of the Navy too ill to attend to his duties, and his replacement by a temporary appointment, and for three years the differences between the Assistant Secretary of War and his superior. He decried the failure to arrange for the organization and coordination of industry, urged that our governmental machinery be made capable of producing preparedness, and that if we are not to fail again in solving the problem of gigantic industrial production, we must have a Munitions Administration under a single industrialist with assistants for labor, agriculture and industry, and a non-partisan advisory board representing the Army, Navy, labor, transportation, manufacturing and agriculture, such Administrator to do the whole of the purchasing and manufacture for the Services. In his own view we need a strong Navy, a skeletonized but more flexible Army, large additions of skilled personnel in our reserves, air pilots, tank drivers and gunners, and equally the organization of our industrial capacity to produce our weapons and supplies. Where the President is seeking a production of 50,000 planes annually, his predecessor argued that we do not want such a number of planes to put away in hangars, but a coordination in American industry that can produce 50,000 planes a year if it were called to do it. The profession of our soldiers and sailors is to make war. They are not trained as financial and productive executives. And neither are the politicians nor Bureaucrats. The job is one for business men and labor.

Republican candidate Thomas Dewey, addressing a pre-convention rally of the Texas Republican State Convention, stated that we have a good fleet in the Pacific and a "shadow" fleet in the Atlantic, that the whole Navy is handicapped by aged and slow auxiliary ships, that our Army has only 75,000 fully equipped troops ready to take the field, that it has on hand only 38,000 modern infantry rifles, 14 per cent of its anti-tank gun requirements, less than 2 per cent of the light tanks and less than 10 per cent of the medium tanks that it needs, one 37mm anti-aircraft gun, less than 2 per cent of what the Army requires in anti-aircraft ammunition, and an Army air force of 863 combat planes—a week's toll in the battles of Europe. He also mentioned General Arnold's testimony as did Mr. Hoover, spoke of our dependence upon foreign countries for strategic materials, said we could not produce planes as the New Deal produces a billion dollars—by printing government bonds—and added that a blueprint is no protection against a bomb. He declared the country needs planes, but pointed out that to produce 50,000 planes would require a quadrupling of our existing plant capacity, an expenditure of 7 billion dollars, and, to maintain and fly them, a

force of 750,000 men. He argued that our national defense must be complete and balanced, that we need tanks, artillery, rifles, ammunition, bombs, battleships. He took the Lindbergh view that we must decide what we are going to defend, and create a Board to plan and direct our program of rearmament, that the Administration must dismiss socialists, communists and fellow travelers, abandon in war on business, and revitalized and energize industry.

Two other republican candidates aimed their shot and shell at the President and his policies, Wendell Wilkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, who called for modification of restrictions and regulations upon private industry, and the enlistment of 10,000,000 unemployed in productive jobs, and Frank Gannett, the New York newspaper publisher, who described Mr. Roosevelt as conducting a political blitzkrieg in the course of which "he had deceived the country." Other Republicans uttered criticisms, directed against the failure of the President to recommend increased taxes or an increased National Debt limit to meet the huge expense the country must make. However, Senator Austin expressed the general political attitude when he said that notwithstanding the imminence of a presidential election, in which there is keen competition, Republicans and Democrats volunteer in a great unit to save our country.

The Democrats did not hang back in this battle. They made speeches in Congress and over the radio in defense of the President. One of them was delivered by Assistant Secretary of War Johnson avowedly as a reply to Mr. Hoover. Johnson attributed the criticism by Mr. Hoover to political considerations, and charged that Republican policies of disarmament and economy from 1922 to 1933 were responsible for the decline in National Defense. He insisted that President Roosevelt had revitalized the armed forces, and spoke enthusiastically of the way the Army had mobilized and equipped the CCC. He regretted the indifference of the people to our defense needs, which he and others had described after Munich in 1938, and praised industry for its cooperation with the Administration's defense program. Behind that program he declared we must mobilize our thoughts and energies. Replying to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hoover observed that the Assistant Secretary had demonstrated that his capacities at political smearing exceeded the capabilities he had shown in past years in producing airplanes and guns.

In the meantime, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were quietly attending to the business of National Defense. Secretary Woodring was insisting that so far as he is concerned, there is no politics in National Defense, and that it is the business of the Legislative and executive branches of the Government to listen to their military advisors, and act in accordance with their recommendations. In this connection, it is worthy of note that the one statement given out by Mr. Woodring was in the form of a tabulation which gave a factual and long-range picture of National defense appropriations and allotments during the past sixteen year period, which included eight Republican and eight Democratic years of administration. This showed that the average annual expenditures for modernization, motorization, mechanization and equipment of the Army's ground forces, was \$21,000,000. During the same period the cost of the Air Corps was \$500,000,000, or an average of \$31,900,000. Of the total military appropriations for the sixteen years, amounting to \$6,169,300,000, there was spent on fixed charges, such as food, clothing, housing, training, etc., \$5,314,744,000.

Army Reserve Benefits

The bill, S. 3131, which extends the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who were physically injured in line of duty while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training between the dates of 28 Feb. 1925 and 15 July 1939, inclusive, was passed by the Senate on 28 May.

June 1, 1940

Physical Standards for Nat. Guard and Reserve Officers

Changes were promulgated in Army Regulations this week to provide physical standards for reappointment, promotion and retention of officers of the National Guard of the United States and Reserve officers in the Active Reserves.

The changes are brought about by re-reading paragraphs 15 and 16 of AR 40-100 and substituting the following:

15. National Guard of the United States.—The physical standards for reappointment, promotion, and retention of officers in the National Guard of the United States will be the same as those prescribed for reappointment, promotion, and retention of Reserve officers in the Active Reserve (see par. 16). For other regulations governing the physical examination of members of the National Guard of the United States see AR 40-105 and AR 130-15.

16. Organized Reserves.—a. Physical standards for reappointment, promotion, and retention of Reserve officers in the Active Reserve.—The following standards are prescribed to insure, so far as possible, a Reserve of physically qualified officers available for active military service when needed. In the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, the physical requirements will be those prescribed in AR 40-105 for candidates for appointment, except that their interpretation will take into account the physical changes which are normally associated with increasing age. In determining the physical fitness of an officer of the Reserve, consideration will be given not only to existing defects but also to potential disabilities. Since physical reexamination of Reserve officers is contemplated at intervals of not more than 5 years, such officers will not be considered physically qualified unless there is a reasonable expectation that they will remain physically qualified for extended active duty throughout the ensuing 5-year period. On the other hand, it is not contemplated that officers of the Organized Reserves shall be considered physically disqualified for reappointment, promotion, or retention in the Reserve because of inconsequential defects which are not at the time disabling and which are unlikely within the next 5-year period to disqualify them for extended active duty. The following defects are disqualifying for retention in the Active Reserve:

(1) Vision that cannot be corrected with glasses to 20/20, J-1, in one eye and 20/10, J-3, in the other eye.

(2) Hearing for low conversational voice of less than 15/20 bilateral. Chronic perforation of the tympanum.

(3) Insufficient serviceable natural teeth, as required by paragraph 48, AR 40-105, unless replaced by satisfactory fixed or removable dentures.

(4) Active syphilis; positive Wassermann reaction. Active tuberculosis; roentgenological evidence of reinfection (adult) type pulmonary tuberculosis, active or inactive; and roentgenological evidence of primary (childhood) type pulmonary tuberculosis, if the degree or extent of involvement appears to be of present or future clinical significance. Chest roentgenograms and serological tests will not be required except when the history or remainder of the examination discloses doubtful conditions which make either or both of these procedures desirable. Whenever the reports of such tests are available, from this or any other examination, they will be given appropriate consideration.

(5) Chronic bronchitis; bronchiectasis, asthma of any degree; hay fever and other allergic manifestations, unless mild in degree.

(6) Myocardial impairment, coronary arteriosclerosis, valvular heart disease, significant disturbances in cardiac rhythm. General arteriosclerosis or arterial hypertension more than mild in degree.

(7) Persistent albuminuria or cylindruria;uria more than mild in degree.

(8) Diabetes mellitus; peptic ulcer; chronic gall bladder disease.

The above disqualifying conditions are listed in order to establish in the mind of the examiner the standard that is expected. They represent only a few of the many defects that may be found and which should be considered disqualifying in character. All defects, though they may not be disqualifying in character, will be recorded on the officer's report of physical examination. Waivers for physical defects will be granted only by the War Department. A waiver granted by the War Department will remain in effect during the appointment period if the condition for which the waiver was granted has not changed materially, but this will not be construed to require the acceptance of any previously granted waiver in the case of a Reserve officer applying for extended active duty in excess of 30 days.

4. **Veterans' Administration beneficiaries.**—Officers who are receiving compensation from the Veterans' Administration because of mental or physical disability will be considered physically disqualified for retention in the Active Reserve.

5. For other regulations governing the physical examination of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps see AR 40-105 and 140-5.

Bonus Deadline Extension

The Senate this week passed the bill, S. 1910, which would extend the time within which applications may be filed for the benefits of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act from 2 Jan. 1940 to 2 Jan. 1945. The measure now goes to the House for action.

Commodore Barry Statue

The United States Senate has passed a Senate Joint Resolution, 157, authorizing the President to present to Elie, on behalf of the people of the United States, a statue of Commodore John Barry.

Service Pension Acts

The Senate this week passed two service pension acts. One, HR 7733, provides parity in pension payments for veterans disabled prior to 21 April, 1898, with peacetime veterans disabled subsequent to that date. The other, HR 7891, would provide pensions for widows of Civil War veterans who were married to such veterans subsequent to 26 June 1905, provided that such marriages occurred not

less than 10 years prior to the veteran's death and the widow lived with the veteran continuously until time of death.

Air Reserve Benefits

The Senate on 28 May passed the bill, S. 3266, which provides that all Reserve Officers of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, who were called or ordered to active duty with the Air Corps for periods exceeding 30 days subsequent to 1 July 1928, and who suffered disability in line of duty while so employed, shall receive the same benefits provided for officers of the Regular Army of similar rank. Benefits would only accrue subsequent to the passage of the act.

OBITUARIES

1st Lt. Paul Gordon Miller, AC, USA, died on 16 May 1940 at Dayton, Ohio.

Lieutenant Miller was born on 10 Nov. 1907, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was a graduate of the United States Military Acad-

emy in 1931. He was also a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School in 1940.

He is survived by his widow Mrs. Helen Smith Miller of Sparkill, N. Y.

—o—

Mrs. Vida G. Boschen, the wife of Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Boschen, until recently Chief of Finance, U. S. Army, died 26 May in Washington, D. C., just one week before General Boschen was retired from the Army having reached age 64. The devoted couple were preparing to make an extensive foreign tour, following General Boschen's retirement, when Mrs. Boschen passed on.

Mrs. Boschen was born in Saguache, Colo., 29 Oct. 1881, the daughter of Hon. Isaac and Mrs. Florence M. Gotthelf. Funeral services were held 28 May in Washington, D. C., with Ch. George F. Rixey, USA, officiating. Interment followed in Arlington National Cemetery.

Pallbearers were Col. F. W. Browne, Lt. Col. E. J. O'Hara, Lt. Col. W. M. Dixon, Maj. E. W. McLaren, Maj. L. N. Smith, Capt. L. E. Edwards, Capt. J. B. Haley and Mr. F. G. Gardiner.

Besides General Boschen, one daughter, Mrs. Betty B. Morris, survives.

Frances Smith Davis, widow of Col. Glenn H. Davis, USA, sister of the late Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, USA, mother of Anna Justine Davis.

FREEMAN—Died at Clearwater, Fla., 24 May 1940, Emma Freeman, wife of Col. Paul L. Freeman, USA-Ret., mother of Capt. Paul L. Freeman, Jr., Inf., USA, and Mrs. Preston Taulbee.

GLENNON—Died at Washington, D. C., 30 May 1940, Rear Adm. James H. Glennon, USN-Ret.

HARRISON—Died at Naval Hospital, Guam, 3 May 1940, William Hartwell Harrison, Jr., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Harrison, USMC, brother of Mrs. Thomas S. Ivy. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery early in August.

JOHNSON—Died at Santa Monica, Calif., 16 May 1940, George Wilson Johnson, father of Maj. Frank M. S. Johnson, CE, USA.

LABDAY—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 18 May 1940, Cpl. William Labday, Inf., USA.

LEMIEUX—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 15 May 1940, Pvt. 1c Marc W. Lemieux, OD, USA, husband of Gladys Lemieux.

MCGILL—Died at Bay Pines, Fla., 21 May 1940, 1st Lt. Francis G. McGill, USA-Ret.

MATTHEWS—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 11 May 1940, Col. Harry T. Matthews, USA-Ret.

MOLTON—Died aboard USS Saratoga, 28 May 1940, Capt. Robert Patter Molton, USN, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Wylie Molton.

MORGAN—Died at Governors Island, N. Y., 22 May 1940, W. O. John L. Morgan, 2nd CA, USA. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

MUNDAY—Died at New York, N. Y., 20 May 1940, Margaret Forsyth Munday, widow of Dr. Benjamin Munday and daughter of the late Col. Lewis Cass and Janie Janvier Forsyth. Services were held in the Chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., 23 May.

OSTERHOUT—Died at Parris Island Naval Hospital, Parris Island, S. C., 30 May 1940, Maj. George Howard Osterhout, USMC-Ret.

PORGES—Died at New York, N. Y., 12 May 1940, Col. Gustave Porges, ORC.

STONE—Died as result of airplane accident, at Dodge City, Kan., 26 May 1940, Lt. Col. Laurence F. Stone, AC, USA, husband of Mrs. Louise B. Stone, and father of Laurence, Elizabeth B. and Mary Louise Stone.

TIMBERLAKE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 May 1940, Mrs. Augusta Wrenne Timberlake, wife of Col. Edward J. Timberlake, USA-Ret., mother of Maj. Patrick W. Timberlake, AC, USA, Maj. Edward W. Timberlake, CAC, USA, and 1st Lt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., AC, USA, and the late Lt. Joseph C. Timberlake, CAC, USA.

WELBORN—Died at Chipley, Fla., 7 May 1940, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Welborn, wife of 1st Lt. John C. Welborn, Inf., USA.

WOODWARD—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 13 May 1940, 2nd Lt. Jesse A. Woodward (WO), USA-Ret.

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Married

ATKINSON-SPALDING—Married in Christ Church, Coronado, Calif., 25 May 1940, Miss Eleanor Spalding to Ens. Calden Atkinson, USNR.

BUGDEN-FARRELL—Married at the

Third Army Critique

(Continued from Page 943)

apparent significance. So it is perhaps needless for me to suggest that the educational value to be derived by you from our session today, will depend upon the degree to which you follow the ensuing discussion in a detached and judicial frame of mind."

General Brees' Address

Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, Commanding General of the VIII Corps Area, and Chief Control Officer of the maneuvers, made comments, in part, as follows:

"It is my conviction that we need two distinct type of observation aviation. The division or corps aviation should be a slow but highly maneuverable ship and one with the best possible visibility for pilot and observer. It should be capable of landing and taking off at slow speeds, in small areas, and on almost any type of terrain. Time will not permit the preparation of suitable landing fields for our present ships. For long range observation under the Army a speedy ship and one with greater range than the present O-47 is necessary.

Division and Corps Aviation

"Division and corps aviation should be fairly close up so that missions can be assigned and performed without undue delay and with a clear and distinct knowledge by the pilot and observer of the information wanted. The Red force was severely handicapped because of the excessive distances to their landing fields with the consequent difficulties in communication and the delay in getting missions off and getting their reports. Ships must be scattered and hidden while on the ground. To keep them on the ground in a compact group invites disaster.

"The scarcity of suitable air fields in this area was marked. The present ship requires a fairly large field and a fairly long run-way. The fields in this area with those qualifications were few. Hence, the location of the IV Corps aviation at Natchitoches was highly artificial. The same was true to lesser degree with the IX Corps but their airdromes at Beaumont and Lufkin were much too far to the rear. If we are going to use observation aviation, then we must have landing fields, and many of them, close up to the units for which they are observing. This is a potent argument for the slow speed ship I have advocated above.

"Because of the fact that we have spent so much time on map maneuver and command post exercises during the past twenty years, and too little time on realistic maneuvers, we have lost sight to a large degree of the difficulties of terrain. It is a simple matter to move a tab on a map from one place to another. It is quite a different thing actually to move the troops on the ground. As a result, calculations frequently go astray. Over-deployment results. Much greater frontages on the map are held both in attack and defense than are physically possible on the terrain.

"Practically no information was given to commanders of either Corps, except such as they were able to obtain with the means at their disposal. The 'fog of war' was very evident as a result. I think the training of our intelligence officers should be made more objective. They should be trained to analyze their problems more objectively from the data they collect. Above all they should foresee possible dangers and utilize the means at hand for obtaining definite information which should be checked and rechecked. In some instances more attention was paid to keeping the prescribed forms in the proper manner than in evaluating correctly the information received.

Corps and Division Staffs

"These maneuvers have proved to be excellent training for both Corps and Division Staffs. Corps staffs have been functioning as such only a short time. A distinct improvement was noted as time went on. If maneuvers of this size are to be continued, there is a definite need for the permanent organization of certain corps units, namely, Corps Headquarters Companies, Corps Headquarters Detachments and Corps Communications Units.

"Orders for reconnaissance were frequently too general, inadequate and indefinite. Many reconnaissance agencies attempted to cover too much territory. Reports of vital importance were slow in being received and frequently were received too late to be of any benefit. A more careful analysis of the situation and terrain should be made so as to direct reconnaissance into more definite channels. It was also evident that at times, little use was made of observation aviation. Many golden opportunities for the gaining of essential and vital information were overlooked. Where observation was used intelligently much valuable information was gained. When it was not used, commanders were very much in the dark.

"Road reconnaissance by motor columns were noticeably poor. Motor columns barged ahead regardless of security, road conditions, or terrain until stopped by the direct order of an umpire. This can only result in disastrous losses, especially when motor columns come within range of hostile fire, both artillery and

infantry, and when confronted by an active and alert enemy. All too frequently it was noted that all the basic principles of security on the march and halt were not only ignored but flagrantly violated. In case after case flank protection on the march, both when in trucks and when on foot, was practically nil.

Lack of Support

"The lack of support by heavy weapons, including artillery, was painfully evident in many actions. There seemed to be a rather general idea that when contact occurred all that was necessary was to go ahead until stopped by an umpire and that there was no need for maneuver or for support by heavy weapons intended just for that purpose. If these weapons are not needed we are wasting money in purchasing them and in training in their use. If the results would not have been so tragic, some of the so-called attacks without the use of supporting weapons were so absurd as to be farcical. In most cases the fault lies with our senior officers.

"There was a decided lack of liaison with adjoining units or even attempts to maintain liaison. Units had no knowledge of who or what was on their flanks nor made any attempt to find out. There were not a few cases where elements of the same and adjoining units fired on each other. If units are so separated that contact cannot be maintained, flank security measures must always be taken. There was also at times a complete lack of liaison between higher and lower echelons. There were hours when neither knew where the other was. If commanders in rear want information of forward units in battle they must send liaison officers forward to get it.

"There was a general indiscriminate use of road blocks, usually far more than the unit concerned could construct. In many cases blocks were valueless because of their location. Units could easily pass around them without material delay. To be efficacious a road block should be covered by fire. On the other hand a great many blocks were skillfully and cleverly constructed and proved to be real obstacles.

"The same remarks are true also of bridges. The effective destruction of a bridge takes time. The destruction of a large proportion of the bridges reported destroyed was impossible in the time and with the means available. On the other hand many obstacles were cleverly and quickly negotiated by the initiative, ingenuity and resourcefulness of officers and men. Many demolitions were made without judgment and severely handicapped subsequent operations of the unit making the demolition.

"There is a growing tendency to make the radio the sole means of communication between units. Radio is fine so long as it works, but if it is jammed or goes out, alternate means of communication must be provided and practice carried on in their use. Both sides made use of radio interception. Many messages sent in the clear were intercepted and valuable information obtained as to the location of hostile units, their command posts and their plans and orders.

Aid Compact Bivouac

"Where air observation is present troops can no longer bivouac in compact areas. They must be scattered and camouflaged to avoid detection. This increases the difficulties of control by unit commanders but this is unavoidable. This applies also to vehicles. Scattering and camouflage discipline ranged from poor to excellent, except as to vehicles. To the observer in the air three things attract immediate attention, namely, movement, regular lines and off colors. Our brown tents, paulins, and faded truck tops are easily discernible in this green terrain. Camouflage discipline must be rigidly and unceasingly insisted upon.

"One thing most noticeable throughout the entire period was the extreme disinclination of troops to detruck regardless of terrain, road conditions and probable fire swept areas. Infantry and cavalry were decidedly 'road bound.' With the most unrestricted area for maneuvers in my experience, cross country utilization of the terrain was the exception and not the rule. Reconnaissance was entirely lacking or of the skimpiest nature. Infantry in trucks is completely helpless.

"As a rule road discipline was good. When columns or motors were moving, vehicles were usually suitably spaced and kept to the right of the road, but when halted there were too many cases of hogging the road and failure to get off the road and get vehicles hidden. There was too much evidence of indiscriminate roving by individual trucks and motor-cycles, and at too high speeds, indicating a lack of control in dispatching and in discipline. Excessive speeds, especially on dusty roads, resulted in far too many fatalities. There was no necessity for such high speeds. While there is no desire to inject undue and necessary handicaps in the conduct of maneuvers, it must be borne in mind that motor transportation is expensive, both as to original cost and as to maintenance cost. In peace time every precaution must be taken that our maintenance costs be not permitted to mount to too high a figure. Intelligent control of transportation and reasonable precautions in its use will help materially to keep costs down without unduly handicapping its tactical use.

Motor maintenance is a never ending task. Third echelon maintenance units seemed to be unduly tied down to 'base camps' which were frequently too far away. During combat and in fast moving situations innumerable vehicles were scattered all over the area, unable to move because of mechanical difficulties or because they were out of gas.

Spacing of Truck Columns

"In general while truck columns were suitably spaced when moving there was painful evidence of closing up at the halt. Altogether too frequently roads were jammed with motor vehicles closed up bumper to bumper, thus affording excellent targets, not only for artillery fire and air bombing, but also giving the enemy excellent information regarding locations and movements. The occasions when attempt was made to hide vehicles at halts, even in this wooded country, were rare. The same is true, also, of men and animals. Dispersion in frontage and depth increases the difficulties of control, but on the contrary such dispersion is necessary if observation is to be avoided when the enemy is active in the air or has terrestrial observation. Daylight movements are easily and quickly discovered when enemy observation aviation is active. Practically every major movement made in daytime was readily and quickly picked up, affording the opponent very complete information as to the probable plans of the enemy. In altogether too many cases any element of surprise was completely dissipated. The inevitable conclusion is that tactical movements in battle by motor elements must be made under cover of darkness and with out lights if surprise is to be attained.

"In close country such as this, effective artillery fire, or even fire support at all, is extremely difficult due to lack of terrestrial observation. This leads to the conclusion that greater use must be made of air observation, both for directing fire and for observing fire. My information is to the effect that little or no use was made of air observation. Trained observers are necessary. If they are not available in the Air Corps they must be trained in the other branches. Suitable planes should be made available for training.

Division Tactically Sound

"Our experience and our tests have shown that the organization of this so called triangular division is tactically sound. It is a small, compact and highly maneuverable unit. The infantry-artillery team is the basic idea and this is sound. The proportions of the service is about right. The division does need, however, more anti-tank guns and a small reconnaissance unit. The organization is such that units can be added, increases made in strength of existing units, or even limited decreases in strength, without effecting the efficiency of the division. The ultimate organization, of course, will be determined by the theater of operations. In the meantime let's stabilize along the sound lines now established and desist from further needless so called experimentation.

"I believe also, that the organization of this type corps is sound. Like the division it is small, compact and highly maneuverable. The organization is flexible. Units can be added as necessary. The organization of key Corps units is essential.

"In my opinion, this division has ample motor transportation for its needs. To motorize the division completely means an excess of trucks over and above its normal needs. Waste results. If the division is acting independently, or if it is necessary to make a strategic or a long tactical move, then trucks must be furnished from a pool in the rear—preferably the Army. The principle of economy of force applies.

"Our infantry must learn that trucks are not fighting vehicles and that they cannot fight in trucks. Eventually they have to get out of trucks and have to hike and fight on their own feet and under their own power. Travel on trucks is going to be suicidal when truck columns come under observation and within the range of artillery fire. In open country detrucking will have to take place miles to the rear. In close country a closer approach may be made but there is a limit to which trucks can advance, even by infiltration. If this forward advance is made within the range of artillery fire, we may expect disastrous losses. Before a column of trucks enters a defile the flanks and exit must be secured.

Trucking and Shuttling

"There are sufficient trucks in an infantry regiment to move one battalion without shuttling. Within the division there are enough trucks to move one regiment without shuttling. Even to do this certain loads have to be dumped. To move the entire division with its own transportation means shuttling. This means dumping all loads and then later picking them up. Before this is done care must be taken that the supply situation, especially as to ammunition, is not disrupted. The use of artillery, medical and quartermaster大师 trucks immobilizes these units for considerable time. Reports show that the ammunition supply was handicapped because trucks had been detached for use as personnel carriers. Troops can make better time by marching than by shuttling for distances less than 15 miles. The advantage of shuttling is

that troops arrive at their destination fresh instead of tired.

"With the large number of motor vehicles in the division and in the corps the problem of traffic control becomes very important. There is a decided need for improvement along this line. Innumerable cases of congestion on roads, double banking of vehicles and in one case of triple banking occurred. These may have been occasioned by faulty road discipline, faulty training or faulty practice. Traffic control on one way roads and bridges is vital and must be provided for. There is a positive need for continuous study on this subject. Military police must be placed at critical points in ample time.

"There was a rather general tendency to emplace anti-tank guns too close to the camp or units they were protecting. One thing especially noticeable was that when enemy mechanized units are present we have insufficient anti-tank guns in the division. The number should be materially increased, either by increasing the size of the regimental units, or by creating a special unit in the division, or both. Serious thought should also be given to increasing the caliber of these guns.

Reconnaissance Unit in Division

"While heretofore, I have been opposed to a special reconnaissance unit in the division, except when the division is acting independently, I have finally become convinced that such a unit should be an organic part of the division. It should be a scout car possibly an armored car troop.

"It was regrettable that the idea of portee cavalry could not be tested out because no trailers for transporting animals were made available. Further study should be given to this idea of a composite reconnaissance regiment. It may be that the Corps reconnaissance regiment should be entirely scout car and a separate and additional portee cavalry unit formed.

"I regret to say that there were many reports of commanders of all grades failing to play the game. There are definite limits to the extent to which maneuvers can be legitimately controlled and made realistic. The decisions of umpires must be accepted without challenge. They may err in judgment. In the enthusiasm of the moment decisions may seem unjust, but it is well to remember that in actual war many unexpected situations arise which cannot possibly be foreseen. Road block signs and bridge destruction signs were disregarded. Prisoners were taken and immediately released without being evacuated to the rear despite definite instructions to the contrary.

"Opportunities for air attacks were numerous, especially against concentrations of mechanized units and motor columns. Had combat aviation been present in sufficient numbers great damage could have been inflicted. For years we have been stressing in our training the measures for defense to be taken by ground troops against low flying aircraft. Those teachings seem to have been forgotten almost entirely. The few instances where attempts at defensive measures were taken were so rare as to attract special notice and attention. Infantry in trucks is helpless. To subject them to air attack unnecessarily will be sheer murder.

"Road Bound" Trucks and Horses

"There was a general striking disinclination to move across country. We are paying good money for special vehicles which are supposed to have good cross country mobility. If these vehicles are not capable of moving across country, then we had better find it out before we expend large additional sums for motor vehicles of this type. The same is true also of horses. One big argument for cavalry is its cross country mobility, yet in much of its action it was as road bound as were motor vehicles.

"We are learning the mechanics of movement and of speeding up operations, but largely at the expense of sound tactical lessons. It may be that we may have to re-convince our concepts of tactical employment because of the increased importance of air cooperation, of mechanization and of motorization, but I do not think so. The examples we have had of late of Blitzkrieg tactics have been characterized by thorough reconnaissance, by proper security measures, front, flank and rear, and by infantry attack on foot supported by all available weapons, including air, tanks and artillery. Our division is not a Panzer division. When vehicular attacks are made, they must be made by armored cars, not by infantry in trucks who have no protection and no support. Advance elements should be followed by strong striking forces close in rear. An entire force should not be committed to a reconnaissance in force.

"It is probable that we who prepared these exercises are somewhat at fault for many cases of over extension of lines. For years we officers have devoted our studies and our energies to map maneuvers and to command post exercises because the means and the facilities have not been available for field maneuvers. Too often we draw a line or a goose egg on a map without a thorough realization of what the line really means on the ground. If the lines and goose eggs are drawn to the

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scale of the map, especially in large scale maps, the area depicted or seen on the map is too small to be readily discernible, hence large lines and large goose eggs on the maps, which, when transferred to the ground, cover almost impossible areas. However, undue dispersion was practiced by units as well as the makers of the problems.

Prefers 105-mm. Howitzer

"Experience in these maneuvers will, I believe, confirm the view that most of our equipment, transportation, and armament is satisfactory. I am convinced that the 105-mm. howitzer should be substituted for the 75-mm. gun in our infantry division. I believe it will be found that this howitzer is just as mobile as the gun. It throws a heavier projectile. It is better fitted for support fires in any type of terrain in which the division may operate. In much of the terrain in this area effective support by the 75-mm. gun would have been difficult because of its flat trajectory and the difficulty of finding suitable firing positions in the wooded areas.

The experience of these maneuvers also indicated that the number of anti-aircraft units in our type corps should be increased if we are confronted by an enemy strong in the air. There should be sufficient anti-aircraft weapons to cover the nerve centers and vital installations and concentrations of the Corps.

"We should have large increases in our armored vehicles. We need more tanks—light, medium and heavy. There must be a large expansion of our so-called mechanized force. I emphasize this material because even if we start now there will elapse a considerable time before these items can be produced in sufficient quantities.

"When we hold large scale maneuvers of this kind we miss an important lesson if we fail to make the most out of the preliminary concentration phase incident to the maneuvers.

The IX Corps, for instance, was concentrated in East Texas. Its units came from all parts of the United States. It was therefore quite similar to mobilization and concentration under one of our color plans. During the past winter there have been other concentrations. In all these there has been a noticeable vagueness as to the correct procedure to be employed. Many unnecessary orders were issued. There was evidence of confusion. Had the concentration been on a larger scale similar to those we can expect under mobilization, they might have bogged down. We must evolve a definite plan for effecting these concentrations. One of the important objectives of the maneuvers planned for August in the four Army areas, and for further maneuvers, should be to test and perfect such procedure and familiarize all officers with it.

Large Scale Maneuvers Needed

There is no question but that maneuvers in this scale, and even larger, should be held yearly. We need more practice in the handling in the field of large units, of large masses of armored vehicles and in teamwork between the air and ground troops. In no other way can the realities of the terrain, and the battlefield, of supply and of all the other multifarious matters that enter be learned. Belligerent must be introduced in every manner insofar as it is humanly possible to do so. Men, equipment, armament, transportation and terrain must be taken "as is." There should be no assumptions and no imaginary forces if it can possibly be avoided. The evacuation of sick and wounded and the evacuation of prisoners, captured equipment and transportation should be carried through the entire echelon. Blank ammunition for every weapon should be provided in the quantities actually as would be taken into action. It should be fired and actually replenished as needed. Supplies of all kinds should be handled in the same realistic manner. Actually to do this is a difficult but not insuperable matter.

Most of what I have had to say so far is critical, but I hope not destructive criticism. In most cases the answer is self-evident.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA, who, upon his retirement this week, was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal for "leadership and ability" as Acting Deputy Chief of Staff.

Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, USN, who has been assigned to command the 13th Naval District. Capt. Henry K. Hewitt, USN, who becomes commander of the Special Service Squadron and promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

I desire to state emphatically that there was much evidence of excellent training. Much good work was done in attempts to overcome difficulties. A great many of our younger officers were very facile in this respect. Some of the actions taken were brilliant in conception and in execution. Time does not permit of enumerating the excellent work done by the many units. Some were outstanding. The wonderful spirit and interest displayed by all ranks was inspiring.

"I desire also to compliment highly the efficient work of the officers in the control group. They were zealous. They covered an unbelievable amount of ground in carrying out their duties. They exercised rare good judgment in their decisions. The reports of those in the field reached control headquarters promptly and in such a manner as to permit us to chart the action as it progressed and to anticipate subsequent points of contact in time to have control personnel present when contact occurred.

Enlisted Men Praised

"In closing I desire particularly to mention the performance of duty of our enlisted men. To the enlisted men these maneuvers are just plain drudgery and a physical strain. He frequently does not know what it is all about. He goes hungry, he goes without sleep, and he carries on until he is exhausted, yet he is always cheerful, enthusiastic and interested. Our non-commissioned officers are the backbone of our army. They acted on their own; intelligently, with initiative, with a keen and complete understanding of what it was all about and of what they were trying to do. My hat is off to our enlisted man, be he private, corporal or sergeant."

General Short Speaks

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commander of the IV Corps, said:

"Before beginning my discussion of the exercises conducted during the maneuvers, and of the lessons developed therefrom, I wish to congratulate the IV Corps upon the degree of cohesion and solidarity that it has developed in a relatively short space of time. The functioning of the Corps in the Army Maneuvers was decidedly better than in the Corps Maneuvers. Considering that the IV Corps was not completely assembled until 13 April, I feel that its progress has been remarkable, and that it has arrived at a state of training such that it can be counted upon to give a good account of itself. The staff, starting with almost no experience, has been welded into an efficient working organization. The improvement of the divisions in cooperating with each other and with Corps troops has been marked.

"In discussing Army Maneuvers, I shall first point out the important tactical elements that influenced my decisions in the various exercises, and then some of the tactical lessons derived from the exercises as a whole.

"The First Exercise was essentially a defense of a river line. The line of the Calcasieu was held lightly by the 6th Division and strong mobile reserves were held out. The Corps expected to be attacked in force at daylight of the second day. Such an attack would have been extremely difficult to meet, as no corps reserves were available. The delay of the enemy in attacking in force till the third day, very greatly improved the situation of the IV Corps, inasmuch as reserves could be committed. When the 1st Division was made available from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. on the second day, a counter-offensive enveloping the enemy's left flank was determined upon. When the 7th Mechanized Brigade was made available at midnight of the second day, it was determined to extend the envelopment of the enemy with the purpose of destroying him.

Exercise Double Envelopment

The orders for the Second Exercise provided for an envelopment of the enemy's left while making a holding attack on our own left until the intentions of the enemy on his right flank were discovered. As soon as cavalry reconnaissance indicated very light forces on the enemy's right, a double envelopment was carried out.

"In the Third Exercise the Corps was originally assigned a mission of taking the high ground Hornbeck—Leesville—Slagle. With large mechanized forces operating against us, there was little to be gained in attempting an envelopment. It was therefore decided to make a driving penetration, and to carry on the operation by night attack if necessary. After the issue of orders for this attack, the mission of the Corps was changed to develop the enemy preparatory to a general attack. The development was carried out during the first day and a penetration was ordered for daylight of the second day. The penetration had succeeded at Slagle and just north of Hornbeck at the time the exercise was terminated.

"In the Fourth Exercise the Corps was operating against a Red force possessing all of the tanks, some 382, and what was reported to be 400 combat planes. For combating this force, a decision was made to delay in front of the first position with cavalry; to occupy the first position with two battalions of Infantry, a battalion of 75s, and a battalion of 155s from each division. The action was to be fought as a delaying action

throughout the road blocking and barrage zone between the first and second position. The second position had flanks that were protected almost throughout by streams that were serious obstacles, and in the center had 12 miles of open country with beautiful fields of fire for small arms and machine guns averaging from 1000 to 1500 yards. The ground was thickly dotted with stumps which would make progress of the tanks extremely slow. It was expected that the attack of the enemy would be enfiladed between Kisatchie and Kurthwood. The antitank defense in this area was extremely strong, being reinforced by three .50 caliber antiaircraft machine gun batteries and one 37mm battery of the 62nd Coast Artillery. Including antiaircraft automatic weapons batteries, a total of fifty-four 37mm guns and sixty-six .50 caliber machine guns were available to stop enemy tanks along the line: Simpson—Hutton—Mink.

The center sector of the second position was occupied by the 5th Division, which employed two regiments on the line and had the third in division reserve. Corps reserves were located as follows: 18th Infantry at Mink after withdrawal from first position, 16th Infantry southwest of Gorum, 1st Infantry east of Route 107 at a point about 10 miles southwest of Flatwoods. Counter-attacks against a penetration either north or south of the line Kurthwood—Hutton were prepared. It was intended to fight desperately to hold the second position, and to withdraw only after counter-attacks had failed. The final position was the last position that would give protection to a bridge-head for the advance of the Blue Third Army. It was not intended to relinquish that position under any circumstances. For a final reserve, the mechanized elements of the 6th Cavalry were directed to assemble at Flatwoods on being withdrawn from the flanks of the position, and the animal elements to withdraw to McNutt. Three companies of the 21st Engineers and a platoon of the 4th Antitank Battalion were assembled at Flatwoods.

Lessons Developed During the Corps and Army Maneuvers

To those of you who were at the IV Corps Maneuvers at Fort Benning, my remarks to you upon the lessons developed, will be to some extent a repetition. However, those repeated, I believe are of sufficient importance to bear reiteration.

The extent of motorization of the triangular or streamline division is justified only if it results in greater celerity of action. This may be brought about by the following: Timely reconnaissance. Quick decisions. Rapid issuance of orders. Speed of execution of orders.

First, Timely Reconnaissance

The efficiency of the 6th Cavalry in reconnaissance and screening, leads me to believe that a mechanized reconnaissance troop should be made a part of the division. The troop should have three platoons, one available for each combat team for reconnaissance. The whole troop should be used by the division for screening purposes.

Second, Quick Decisions

There is no justification for a commander not thinking himself into the situation constantly so as to render prompt decisions, when he has at hand an instrument with which so much can be accomplished within an hour, that might otherwise be wasted by an inefficient commander.

Third, Rapid Issuance of Orders

The rapid issuance of orders depends upon brevity and skill. Brevity demands the assignment of general missions, rather than detailed instructions. Detailed instructions should be a matter of standing procedure. Nothing should be repeated in orders that is contained on the Operation Map.

Decentralization of authority and responsibility is absolutely essential. Since there is not time to tell subordinates how to do things, they must be trained and then permitted to accomplish their missions in their own manner.

There is no time for pencil pushing. Stenographers must be trained so that the commander and his staff can dictate orders.

Fourth, Speed of Execution of Orders

The general principle must be accepted that the infantryman marches only when compelled to do so by enemy fire.

Maximum use must be made of transportation. The transportation must be moved at the maximum speed consistent with safety. There must be no idle space in trucks caused by a desire to maintain tactical units intact. Space in the trucks of the heavy weapons companies and of the artillery units must be utilized to carry riflemen, reforming promptly upon detrucking in assigned positions. To admit difficulty in this is an indication of the amateur. Standardized procedure to accomplish full loading in a minimum of time and without detailed orders is absolutely essential. Trailers must be utilized to carry essential materials; ammunition, communication equipment, picks of men, rolls of officers.

Infiltration by trucks has frequently proved to be the only method by which troops could be moved by motors in daylight under threat of combat aviation. This method of movement is of extreme importance, but ex-

ecution of such movements too often has shown a lack of comprehension upon the part of officers, as to the careful instructions necessary to obtain the principal end desired—namely, protection from hostile aviation and speedy arrival.

Importance of Communication

The speed of movement has greatly increased both the importance and the difficulty of communication. Communication must be rapid and accurate to prevent troops from getting completely out-of-hand. Wide envelopments make possible the use of only radio and the commercial telephone system. When secrecy of movement compels the silencing of radio, only commercial telephones are left. Therefore, troops should be practiced in making the maximum use of commercial telephone systems.

When important orders require prompt action, they should be delivered by staff officers who understand fully the intentions of the commander.

The present radio is not of sufficient range to guarantee communications. Equipment should be provided for large units which will give 100 miles of positive communication under all conditions. The wire now issued provides for telephone communication for only nine miles, or fifteen to eighteen miles when loaded with coils. This wire should guarantee communication from twenty-five to thirty miles and yet be light enough for rapid laying.

Owing to the probability of bombing of command posts, alternate command posts one-half to one mile apart should be established for large units in all situations.

Information

Since subordinate commanders are given much more initiative and latitude, it becomes absolutely essential for them to keep their commander accurately informed at all times of the situation on their front.

Concealment from Aviation

There is still a marked carelessness on the part of many to conceal motors, bivouacs and command posts from air observation and attack. This should be habitual and instantaneous. There must be no halting or closing up in exposed positions on roads. Cover must be taken at once. Dispersion must be the general rule. Lights must go out or be concealed. Our future training should stress this matter so that proper action becomes habitual with all personnel.

Character of Maneuver

Flanking action rather than frontal action may be taken as normal with the streamlined division. Regardless of the size of the unit involved, the ideal is to contain the enemy in front with the smallest force practicable and to envelop one or both flanks. Envelopments that would have been extremely dangerous before the employment of motors for the movement of troops, are entirely safe today on account of the short time required for reinforcements to come up. Time and not distance is the determining factor today.

Penetration should be employed only when the enemy is extremely widely extended, or when the enemy is so strongly mechanized as to make the envelopment of the flanks impracticable.

The Offensive

The offensive possesses many advantages for mechanized forces or streamlined divisions. Rapid movement makes envelopments possible for a corps on flanks that are separated by more than one hundred miles. It also gives the opportunity of threatening the enemy's flanks until he becomes greatly overextended so that his front can be penetrated.

Development often should be dispensed with prior to attacking, particularly when reconnaissance or a careful map study of the terrain shows clearly how the enemy is forced to defend. To develop by the customary procedure of slowly feeling out the enemy, merely affords him time better to dispose himself for defense, and also enables him to form an idea of where the principal effort will be made against him.

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Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Chaplains vote to include Navy in society?

Estimate 150 appointments as Marine officers?

Inactive National Guard units eliminated?

Adequate power for war emergency?

Navy retires 22 officers and warrant officers?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this valuable information from any other source.

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The Defensive

"A defense against mechanized forces should be conducted with two or more positions. There should be a road blocking and barrage zone several miles deep between the first and second positions to give an opportunity for slowing down the enemy, destroying the mechanized force and breaking up his formation. The action in this zone should be delaying action and not withdrawal. On the defensive, the flanks if possible should be secured by resting them on obstacles such as unfordable streams, even though this results in a considerable extension of front."

Aviation

"The results obtained from observation aviation were both excellent and valuable. In all exercises a certain amount of observation aviation was attached to the divisions. It is believed that this method is preferable to keeping all observation under Corps control."

"The Corps had little experience with combat aviation. Requests and missions granted during the four exercises were as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Missions Requested	6	7	7	14	34
Missions Reported as					
Accomplished	0	1	1	0	2

"No combat aviation operated under Corps control. It is believed to be highly desirable to have some pursuit and some bombardment aviation attached to the Corps. Pursuit is required for protection of observation planes and for the protection of the movement of reserves. Bombardment is required for missions against fleeting targets. When request has to be made upon the Army, the time lag is so great that it is impossible to obtain proper results against fleeting targets."

Antiaircraft

"The equipment of the Antiaircraft batteries makes them extremely valuable for Antitank defense. Frequently the Antitank mission is of greater importance than the Antiaircraft mission. The replacement of the caliber 0.50 machine guns by 37mm guns will make the Antiaircraft regiment more valuable for both Antiaircraft and Antimechanized defense. The ammunition of these batteries should include a proportion of armor piercing shell."

Antitank

"The number of antitank guns in each infantry regiment should be increased from six to twelve, giving each division a total of thirty-six. The Corps Antitank Battalion should contain four gun companies instead of three and have sixteen guns in each company instead of twelve. This would permit of reinforcing each division with a company and still have a company available in reserve to protect Corps installations."

"For myself I feel that the Army Maneuvers in every way have been most instructive. I hope that all of you have profited as much as I have. Now that the Corps is breaking up and everyone is returning to his home station, I wish you good luck and God-speed. I hope to be with you on the next maneuvers."

General Embick, in remarks concluding the critique, said:

"The new Corps is not mechanized cavalry nor an armored unit like the Panzer division. Its effectiveness when committed to action is still the normal controlling criterion. It must still fight on foot, and to fight effectively it must fight as a coordinated unit. Save under exceptional circumstances, the practice of shuttling should be restricted to the degree and to the occasions on which it can be restored to with a due regard for security and without impairing the functional unity of the components of the Corps to an extent that will lessen materially its fighting power."

"In closing I wish to express my deep appreciation to the members of the Third Army Staff for the vision, comprehensiveness, and coordination that characterized the planning and execution of the measures essential to the conduct of the maneuvers, and to all members of the Control Group for their responsive, able, and tireless performance of most exacting duties. And finally I want to join in the expression of appreciation by General Brees of the spirit—the unflagging enthusiasm and interest—with which all ranks, and notably the enlisted men—carried on during the entire progress of the maneuver."

Naval Academy News

Total contributions of about \$300 were turned in to the Red Cross from the benefit card party given by the Navy Women at the Officers' Club last week. Mrs. James G. Ware, Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler, Mrs. Mark C. Bowman and Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge made all arrangements.

The Regiment of Midshipmen has begun a series of competitive drills in an effort to select the "Color Girl" who will present colors at the traditional presentation at Dress Parade on 4 June. The captain of the winning company will choose the girl to play this part, who is usually a girl from his home town.

Seeks Power to Mobilize

(Continued from Page 943)

Institutions and territorial integrity is no longer a problem for men equipped simply with an indomitable determination. Modern defense requires that this determination be supported by the highly developed machinery of our industrial productive capacity.

"The expansion of our defense program makes it necessary that we undertake immediately the training and retraining of our people, and especially our young people, for employment in industry and for service in the Army and Navy. The requirements of industry and the expanded armed forces for persons of experience in the mechanical and manual fields are obviously going to be great. We do not have such trained persons in the number that will be required for the tasks that lie ahead of us if our defense is to be assured. We have, therefore, the task of training the large number in the skills and semi-skills required by modern production in industry and by a highly mechanized defense force of the Army and Navy. A primary consideration in the training of skills must be, not the existing distribution of workers among skilled fields, but the distribution that would be required if our industrial machine and our defense forces were fully mobilized.

"In the national effort for defense in which we are now engaged, it is imperative that we make full and effective use of mighty capacities that lie in our population. Here as yet undeveloped lie the ability and the strength needed in the building up of our armaments to provide a sure industrial foundation for the meeting of any and all defense requirements.

"Without the full development of these skills, our national defense will be less than it must be in the critical days which lie ahead. Without the full contribution of our people, our defense cannot attain the invulnerability which the nation demands and which we are determined it shall have."

"The one most obvious lesson of the present war in Europe is the value of the factor of speed. There is definite danger in waiting to order the complete equipping and training of armies after a war begins."

"Therefore, I suggest the speedy enlargement of the program for equipping and training in the light of our defense needs."

"I have instructed the representatives of the War and Navy Departments and also the representatives of the several agencies dealing with the training of young men for non-combatant services to make available to the appropriate committees of Congress the plans and proposals which they have laid before me. These plans call for immediate appropriations to carry forward Congressional decision in bills already pending for immediate appropriations to add to the program and for authorizations to enter into contracts which it will take some time to complete."

"There is a specific recommendation I would make in concluding this message, that before adjournment, this Congress grant me the authority to call into active service such portions of the National Guard as may be deemed necessary to maintain our position of neutrality and to safeguard the national defense, this to include authority to call into active service the necessary reserve personnel. The amounts involved are large—over a billion dollars—but I believe that for national safety the needs are urgent."

Chief of Staff's Views

It is recalled that when General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army, testified before Senate Appropriations Committee he told that body, "I think it is very important that the mobilization of the National Guard should not be ordered unless it becomes clearly apparent that the guard must be mobilized for the duration of the emergency, whatever that may be."

Speaking later concerning the 280,000 enlisted strength for the Regular Army, General Marshall said that that figure could be attained by next September and added, "What will be the state of the world in September is something to be determined later. My opinion at the moment is that we will probably find it desirable to further increase the strength of the Regular establishment, possibly up to 400,000 men, unless we fall back on the mobilization of the National Guard, which should be avoided until the necessity for it is inevitable."

Would Aid South America

The Senate on 28 May passed House Joint Resolution 367, which authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to assist the governments of American republics to increase their military and naval establishments. This measure, which now goes to the President for his signature, authorizes assistance in every field of defense, with the proviso that no cost accrue to the United States Government.

Second Corps Area

Governors Island, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Alfonso Infante, Italian military attaché to the United States, paid a courtesy call on Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, on Tuesday, 28 May. Eleven guns announced the arrival of the attaché on Governors Island as he left the ferry, General Charles F. Humphrey.

Ft. Dix, N. J.

The 302nd Signal Battalion held a contact camp at Ft. Dix on Saturday and Sunday, 25 and 26 May.

Plans have been approved to complete the repair shops and garage for Company A, 1st Quartermaster Regiment, which will move to Ft. Dix for station upon completion of these buildings.

Col. John W. Downer was welcomed to Ft. Dix at a dinner given by the officers and ladies of the garrison at the Officers' Club on Thursday evening, 23 May. The guests at dinner included Commander G. H. Mills, Commander and Mrs. F. C. Sachse, Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Col. J. F. Moriarty, of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Hollingshead, Pemberton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis and Mr. Sterling Davis, Wrightstown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, New Hope, Pa.; Maj. Donald B. Hilton, Bordentown Military Academy, Bordentown, N. J.; Major H. G. Paulin, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. and Mrs. Raymond O. Ford, Maplewood, N. J., and Mr. Joseph O'Neill, Moorestown, N. J.

The Officers' Club is in receipt of an excellent portrait of Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn from the commissioned personnel of the 316th Infantry. This portrait was painted by Eric Maunsbach, of New York City, and will be presented with appropriate ceremonies at an early date.

Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Ceremonies marking the transfer of this historic post from Great Britain to the United States were held 22 May, the 125th anniversary of the formal withdrawal of British forces.

Troops and band of the 28th Infantry, under the leadership of the regimental commander, Col. Cassius M. Dowell, participated in the ceremonies and pageantry before and following addresses by speakers from both sides of the border. Color was lent to the occasion by uniforms of the Colonial period worn by the band and detachment of guards from the old British Fort Henry, at Kingston, Ontario.

Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Company K, 28th Infantry, finished its record firing on 23 May 1940. Company K left this station at 8:00 a. m., May 25, enroute to Canton, N. Y., where it is to assist in preparing camp sites for the First Army Maneuvers in August.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

This week saw the completion of the regular range season here with Company E, 28th Infantry, completing record firing on Saturday, 25 May.

The Reserve Officers' Training Camp was placed in readiness for the summer training camp which commences on 14 June. This camp will also be used by the Second Battalion, 28th Infantry (less Companies F and H) from 1 June until the arrival of the 26th Infantry, at which time the 28th Infantry will depart for its home station at Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

On Tuesday 21 May, Brig. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area, and aide, Capt. C. B. Hutchinson, Cav., visited the post and Macomb Military Reservation. General Phillipson made an inspection of the post, including the facilities of the ROTC and CMT Camps, also consulting with officers of the post regarding the construction of the combat range on the Macomb Military Reservation at Schuyler Falls. Lt. Col. Irving C. Avery, post commander, visited Governors Island, N. Y., 16 May, where he consulted with the Commanding General, First Army, concerning the maneuvers of the First Army this summer.

First Military Area, Syracuse, N. Y.
Thirty-five Troop and Group Schools were held. Thirty of these schools reported a total attendance of 458; five have not reported.

During the week, eighty-six officers completed subcourses of the Extension School.

Third Military Area, Newark, N. J.
Col. George H. Baird, Cav., and Col. Gordon R. Catts, Inf., were guests of the New Jersey Department, Reserve Officers' Association, at their annual convention, Asbury Park, N. J. Both officers addressed the assembled delegates to the convention. As Executive Officer of the Third Military Area (New Jersey and Delaware), Colonel Catts expressed his confidence in the aims and progress of the Association. The newly-elected president of the New Jersey Department, Capt. Albert L. Vreeland, Military Intelligence Reserve, is a resident of East Orange, N. J., and Congressional Representative for the 11th District, N. J.

Lt. Col. Louis Lipton, Medical Corps Reserve, conducted the Field and Staff conference at this headquarters, Tuesday, May 21.

East Orange Military District, East Orange, N. J.

The 312th Infantry, under command of Col. J. H. M. Dudley, held its final inactive troop school meeting for the current year at its headquarters, Post Office Building, East Orange, N. J., on the evening of 21 May. Terminating a most successful season, a total of fifty-four officers participated in the final exercise.

Concluding its inactive training season, the 308th Field Artillery held its final session and regimental dinner on the evening of 23 May. Among the invited guests were Col. Edward J. Towers, 165th Field Artillery, N. J. National Guard; Maj. John F. Hepner, FA, and Maj. Irvin R. Warner, FA, Third Military Area.

Elizabeth Military District, Elizabeth, N. J.
On 19 May, Lt. Col. Philip S. Herbert, FA-Res., assigned to the Corps Area Service Unit, reported for active duty training at this headquarters during the period 19 May-15 June 1940.

The 307th Field Artillery held a meeting on 21 May in the Federal Building, Trenton, N. J., taking up the subjects of Field Artillery firing problems and saw movies of the recent maneuvers at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The 309th Field Artillery also met on 21 May at 70 Pine St., New York City, for their regimental staff school and to discharge staff duties.

On 21 May the 311th Infantry, State Armory, Elizabeth, N. J., took up CMTC preparatory training and drill for foot troops as subjects for study.

The 618th Separate Coast Artillery Battalion (HD), met in the Post Office Building, Elizabeth, N. J., on 23 May to study a Coast Artillery firing problem.

Englewood Military District, Englewood, N. J.

At Englewood, N. J., headquarters of the District, Memorial Day was celebrated by a parade in which 24 units including National Guard, Reserve officers, veteran and other patriotic organizations and three bands participated. Following an address at the World War Memorial Monument by the Mayor of the City of Englewood, units marched by the two local cemeteries where large groups assembled and were addressed by local erymen.

The 310th Infantry had its annual mobilization test at District headquarters on Monday, 27 May.

Maj. Arnold M. Probst, Inf.-Res., Corps Area Service Unit 1235, assigned to District headquarters, is on active duty at this office for the period 19 May to 15 June.

Trenton Military District, Trenton, N. J.
The 1951st Engineers held their monthly meeting on the evening of 21 May at the Federal Building, Trenton.

A branch school of the 303rd Ammunition Train was held at Wilmington, Del. on the evening of 20 May.

Utica Military District, Utica, N. Y.
Maj. Charles P. Cullen, Inf. District Instructor, is absent inspecting R. O. T. C. units in Syracuse, Ithaca and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A Medical Group School was held in Binghamton, N. Y., on 13 May with twenty-seven present. This is some kind of a record for a city the size of Binghamton.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

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USNA Grads Assignments

Following is a list of the tentative assignments of the 1940 graduating class at the United States Naval Academy.

Enterprise

Berndtson, Arthur Henry
Block, George Lawrence
De Garmo, Edward Emmet
Elliott, George Thomas
Holmes, Jack Albert
Hunker, Albert Henry
Moon, Russell Francis
Winters, Leigh Cosart

Lexington

Caggett, John Henry
Bergman, Eldo William
Farror, James Searcy
Heath, Richard James
Keating, William Joseph
Lockett, Lawrence Stephen
Muhlenfeld, Edward
Rodgers, Edward Anthony
Sampson, Willard Archibald
Weber, Joseph
Williamson, Harold Ellsworth
Vickrey, William Clyde, Jr.

Ranger

Beck, William Henry, Jr.
Caldwell, John Henderson
Desmond, Ralph Paul, Jr.
Donley, Edwin "I"
Frankenberger, Norbert
Jackson, John Jonathan, Jr.
Libby, Lester Blain, Jr.
Mayo, Louis Harkey

Saratoga

Burke, Louis Edward, Jr.
Chase, John Dawson
Claster, Alvin Peyton
Ekins, James Samuel, Jr.
Laconture, John Edwin
Lincoln, Nathan Russell, Jr.
Lockwood, James Clark
Neddo, Donald Nicholas
Osborne, Manley Conrad
Quinn, Robert Daniel
Rader, Rex Edward
Weatherup, Robert Alexander
Wuest, Robert John

Wasp

Scott, William John, III

Yorktown

Gill, Calvert Burke
Greenbacker, John Everett
Loring, Richard Boyer
McMullen, John Joseph
Schen, Donald Stone
Snyder, Joseph Castleman
Vogel, Harvey Oscar
Wallin, Charles Sayer

Arizona

Clones, Edward Blanchard
Davison, Henry Donald
Henry, John William
Howatt, John Paul
Lemax, Frank Stuart
MacMurray, James William
Merrill, Howard Deal
Miliken, James Stewart
Schafer, Herman Leroy, Jr.
Schubert, Anthony Robert
Smith, Orville Stanley
Weeden, Carl Alfred
Whitehead, Ulmont Irving, Jr.
Young, Eric Reed

Arkansas

Hill, Herman Avery

California

Champion, Charles Howell
Croft, William Crosswell
Hall, Benjamin Campbell
Hall, Cary Hardison
Kirkpatrick, Robert D., Jr.
Lewis, William A. J.
McGrath, Thomas Patrick
Nicholson, Archibald Thos., Jr.
O'Brien, Edward Francis, Jr.
Robb, William Blackburn
Sheker, Gene Wenceslaus
Swacker, Stewart Wilcox
Tackaberry, Robert Sherwood
Walker, Warren, Jr.

Colorado

Brown, Jack Barksdale
Bundy, Clifford William
Butler, William Mann
Demetree, Joseph
Fly, William Edward
Hinman, Jack Jones, III
Hodnett, William Philip, Jr.
Klare, Herman "H", Jr.

Lattimore, William
Malloy, Edwin, Jr.
Perry, Thomas Robert, Jr.
Smith, Haywood Clark
Vellis, Demetrius John
Worley, Jesse David

Idaho

Ball, Eugene Edward, Jr.
Barker, Donald Francis
Bogardus, Robert Anthony
Childs, Earle Boucher
Clark, Douglas Alan
Goreczyk, Fred John
Gray, Louis Patrick, III
Guice, William Lee, Jr.
McCarthy, Jerry William
Miller, John Meredith
Montgomery, John Wm. Myers
Sledge, Edward Cress
Smaizel, Charles Warren
Stimson, Robert Charles

Maryland

Blodgett, John Taylor
Braley, William Walker
Bryan, William Cleveland
Garrett, Ned
Hayes, Edward Francis
Kirk, Eugene Taylor
Lowerre, Warren Pelham
Marks, David Arenberg
McArthur, Paul Enoch
Merrill, Russell Oswald
Mutty, John Barry
Rhodes, Arthur Winfred
Shafer, Richard Warren
Varnum, Arthur McKeen

Mississippi

Eader, Blaine Edward
Gillette, Edmond Stephen, Jr.
Goodfellow, Alexander S., Jr.
Gray, Oscar Edward, Jr.
Hedrick, James Goold
Henderson, Richie Neal
Jacobs, Frederick Phillip, Jr.
Jarrett, Milton, Leon, Jr.
Keator, Lyle Henry
Lewis, David Huntington
Little, Ashley Jewell
Pauli, Robert Henry
Long, Richard Wilson

New York

Rogers, Edgar Neil

Nevada

Boehm, William Robert
Cain, Mat Murry, Jr.
Cook, Allen Pearcey, Jr.
Egan, James Gatlin
Hearn, Guy Edward, Jr.
Jeffery, Robert Emmett
Hill, Raymond Edgar
Nesbitt, Richard James
Sullivan, John William
Taylor, Thomas Hart
Treanor, Joseph Robert
Vesthoff, William Edward
Witter, Ward Wayne
Wood, Charles Mills, Jr.

New Mexico

Anderson, Ralph Olafus, Jr.
Bowell, John Howard
Eckert, Philip Frederick
Campbell, Richard Bradley
Heimark, Jacob Vincent
Gerber, Ralph Irvin
McIntosh, Robert Wellington
Refo, John Francis
Schoen, Warren Arthur
Selers, Herschel Vernon, Jr.
Skinner, Charles Allen
Strum, Louis Willard, Jr.
Trum, Herman John, III

Oklahoma

Bill, Robert Gregory
Bishop, John Loy
Carpenter, William Milner
Darby, Marshall Eugene, Jr.
Davenport, Irving Junior
Hancock, Virgil Iverson, Jr.
Hittorff, Joseph Parker, Jr.
Hunt, Lucian Jackson, Jr.
McKinney, William Russell
Niles, Richard Martin
Sherwin, Sidney Allyn, Jr.
Thompson, Irvin A. R.
Wagner, Arthur Howard
White, Robert Hastings

Pennsylvania

Appleton, Daniel Sidney
Arnold, Daniel Eugene
Beers, Charles Joseph
Caspari, William John
Clements, Robert Emmett
Glenn, Everett Marsalis
Goranson, Harold Theodore

Harris, Robert Edward
Mason, Richard Keeble, Jr.
McRoberts, James Francis
McGillivray, Terry Thomas
Michaelis, Frederick Hayes
Wilson, David Spencer

Tennessee

Baker, William David
Beaver, Bud Kearns
Cannon, James Buford
Dall, Robert Stanley
Ereckson, Henry Jefferson, Jr.
Franca, Benjamin Thomas
John, Clary Leonard
Kable, Donald Mark
Rees, Carlton Fuson
Roark, Lonnie Holland
Schrager, Victor Leland
Thorpe, William Lupo, Jr.
Wood, Emmett William
Woooding, Robert Reynolds

Texas

Andres, Vaughn "J"

West Virginia

Barton, Wilbur Gardner
Bergner, Allen Alfred
Brooks, Roman Leo
Burke, Julian Thompson, Jr.
Dupzyk, Robert Richard
Fruecht, Edward John
Graham, Henry Forester
Hodges, William May
Lamiman, Eugene Darrel
Montgomery, George W., Jr.
Parlett, Roger Vinton, Jr.
Smith, Harvey Jacob, Jr.
Utley, Wallace Alfred

Wichita

Antle, William Smoot, Jr.
Kaufman, Robert Kenneth
Libbey, Miles Augustus
Lothrop, Scott
Roddy, Thomas Michael
Tayoun, George Koury, Jr.

Boise

Deterding, Charles Ernest, Jr.
Forter, Samuel Alexander
Howell, John David
Peters, Irvin George
Proseus, Reginald John
Wallace, Joseph Amer, 3d

Brooklyn

Bried, Donald Raymond
Hanson, Burton Ronkyan
Herrick, Thaddeus Allen, Jr.
Hughes, William Jonse, Jr.
Keough, John Joe
Lamb, William Emerson

Cincinnati

Benjes, Anthony Christian, Jr.
Fisher, Neil Hartman
Glemon, Philip Thompson

Detroit

Breault, David Thomas
Perras, Louis Adelard, Jr.
Schneider, Raymond John

Honolulu

Brown, Richard Eggleston
Clancy, Albert Harrison, Jr.
Cochran, James Charles
Holtzman, Louis Edward
Mueller, Richard Carey
Smolin, Howard Lee

Milwaukee

Bent, Horace Edward
Morton, William Benjamin
Street, Abbott Prince

Omaha

Mason, Charles Perry, Jr.
Stefan, Karl Henry
Wagenhals, Stanley Edmund

Concord

Bassett, Leonard Flournoy
Hiller, Alexander John, Jr.
Rockwell, John Hobart, Jr.

Helena

Cochrane, Richard Lull
Faerber, Norman Karl
King, David Lloyd George
Miller, Robert Nicholas
Radford, Cyrus Sugg, Jr.
Thompson, Paul Vance

Memphis

Baldwin, Gary Albert
Obrist, Charles Herman, Jr.
Seim, Harvey Bryant

Nashville

Carlsen, Harold Gustav
Duckles, Orval Crawford
Gurley, Thomas Carlton
Hemley, Eugene Adams

Michael, John Carl
Shaffer, Walter Lewis

Philadelphia

Dodane, Robert Lee
Edwards, Alfred Carter
Englander, Felix Leonard
Graziano, Frank Joseph
Hawes, George Mason
Peterson, Ernest Robert

Raleigh

Coyle, James Joseph
Game, William Henry
Steuckert, Julius Frederick

Savannah

Baldwin, Maurice Lorraine
Bruce, Donald Earl
Burgan, William Wilson
Ellison, Stanley Edgar
Raitt, John Crocker
Wooding, Robert Reynolds

Phoenix

Benbow, William Edgar
Hanna, Hugh Allen
Hechler, Theodore, Jr.
Keister, Harlin Maurice
O'Neill, Rue, Jr.
Wood, Hugh, Jr.

Richmond

Adams, Carl Warren
Purdon, David, Jr.
Wier, John Paul, Jr.

St. Louis

Burda, Alois John, Jr.
Clark, William Arthur
Greene, William Frank
Newhall, Albert Wallace, Jr.
Noble, Jay Alvin, Jr.
Teig, Vernon Ellwood

Trenton

Matusek, Victor Gustave
Parker, Richard Warren
Vickery, Hugh Blanchard

Unassigned Because of Physical Disqualification

Alpert, Myron
Barnett, Austin Hill, Jr.
Blevins, Daniel Oscar, Jr.
Bottnerberg, William Robert
Brown, Russell Atkinson
Buchanan, Gaylor A., Jr.
Colson, William John, III
D'Arezzo, Joseph Paul
Forth, Edward Walter
Freund, John Frederick
Gex, Virgil Edward
Hansen, Harold DuBois
Hurst, Robert Huntley
Karl, Richard Louis
Lamier, William Dickson, Jr.
Lee, Norman Ingvar, Jr.
Murray, Joseph Parker
Morrison, Edwin Dean
Newbould, Edmund John
Pionkowski, Edwin Francis
Preston, John Mayo
Rhodes, Hedrie, Jr.
Rinschler, Joseph Wendell
Rohn, Bruce Arthur
Sandford, Ernest Edward
Sims, John Hensel
Snyder, Millard Clark
Trimble, Bex A., Jr.
Vaughn, Roger Chapman
Woodside, Arthur Gregory

Filipino—Unassigned

Campo, Abraham Callejo

Assigned to U. S. Marine Corps

Antonelli, John William
Brody, John Paul
Calhoun, Otis Vaughn, Jr.
Chabot, Leon Edmund
Collins, Talbott Ferdinand
Duerer, Eugene Anthony, Jr.
Edgar, John Blanton, Jr.
Figueroa, Horace Howard
Fox, Lawrence Francis
Hebeisen, Alfred Benedict
Herring, George William
Kerch, Frederick Joseph
Kimball, Edwin Cleveland
King, Louis Nathaniel
McCollum, Jack Ford
Mendenhall, Edw. Van Horn, Jr.
Miller, Harvey Mackenzie
Mouville, Louis Giles
Partridge, John Harrington
Skoczylas, Joseph Sylvester
Tatsch, James Henderson
Treitel, Paul Stanton

Wann, Edwin Frederic, Jr.
Williams, Gerald Glynn
Wolfe, David Conrad

Astoria
Blough, Ira Kinter, Jr.
Carlson, Conrad Hilmer
Healey, Vincent Patrick
Sander, Carl August, Jr.
Wellman, Alonzo H., Jr.
Wells, Tom Henderson

Chester
Flickenscher, Edward R., Jr.
Kalen, Robert Lawrence
Muldrig, Martin Joseph, Jr.
Orser, Lynn Stanley
Straker, John Tooke

Chicago
Blair, Clarence Frederick
Haker, Burton Frank
Kittredge, George William
Phelan, James Frederick
Roseborough, Wm. Daniel, Jr.
South, William Wood

Houston
Hamill, John Marshall
Mallory, Fred Ferguson
Nelson, John Blount
Nethken, Alva Freeman
Sellers, Coleman, 4th
Smith, Charles Donovan, II

Indianapolis
Ela, Arthur John
Joslin, Royal Knight
Roberts, Everett Earl, Jr.
Swepton, Lee St. Clair, Jr.
Trice, William Wilder
Vaughan, Henry Lee

Louisville
Barron, John Powers
Esch, Arthur Gerald
John, Ralph Karl, Jr.
McLaughlin, Earl Wilson
Simmons, Kenneth Grant
Williams, John Wesley

Minneapolis
Anderson, Roy Gene
Dobie, Ernest William, Jr.
Maitby, Arthur Lauren, Jr.
Paddock, Merlin
Smith, Roger Falter
Strong, Warren Potter, Jr.

New Orleans
Earle, Thomas Baylis
Mack, William Harrison
Plummer, John Everett
Saunders, Louis Nelson, Jr.
Sawers, Charles
Tilton, Eugene Benjamin

Northampton
Abrahams, Melvin
Boyum, John Hong
Hanley, Michael Joseph, Jr.
House, William Hiram
Kanaga, Franz Norman
Newcomb, Robert Arnold

Pensacola
Bush, William Whiteley, Jr.
Hardy, John Ingolf
Longino, John Charles, Jr.
Paul, Paul Moore
Schirmer, Alan Harvey
White, Harry Clifford, Jr.

Portland
Allsopp, Robert Thomas
Blesemeier, Harold Woodall
Caldwell, David Clark
Laster, Conley Clark, Jr.
MacGregor, Stephen H., Jr.
Walker, Wm. Anderson, III

Quincy
Bulfinch, Kent Robert
Koshlikek, Raymond John
McMilligan, Richard Hardy
Phillips, Denny Powell
Seal, John Douglas
Smith, James Carlos, Jr.

Salt Lake City
Knight, Fraser Sinclair
McFarland, Farrell Burton
Ramsey, Lyle Bernard
Smallwood, Roy Clinton, Jr.
Smith, Carthel Hill, Jr.
Varland, Markeson

San Francisco
Fischer, Harry Frederick, Jr.
Hanna, John Carlyle
Kremmiller, George Hannibal
Meyer, William Rhett
Preston, James Tate
Weed, Edwin Gardner

Tuscaloosa
Boettcher, Robert Richard
Braybrook, William McKenzie

(Continued on Next Page)

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Various factors were responsible for the condition of the security and commodity markets during the passing week. They included the continuing victories of the German Armies, and their effect upon American economy, the huge appropriations made for National Defense, the announcement that Congress at this session would impose higher taxes, and increase the National Debt limit, and the declaration of the President that while reasonable profit would be permitted to industry, there would be no war millionaires as a result of its activity. Again, there was the attitude of the President toward business men, countered by his appointment of outstanding industrialists on the advisory committee of the council of National Defense. Finally, the President declared that the gains of labor would not be lost, which was interpreted as indicating that the sky would be the limit for workers' wages whereas Industry is to be restricted by more laws and regulations. Entering into the situation was the majority decision of the Supreme Court in the Apex Hosiery mills case, under which the Federal Government was denied power under the anti-trust laws to suppress sit down strikes, even when accompanied by sabotage.

According to the Department of Commerce, enlargement of the battleground in Europe has had little effect upon business trends. The major areas of business have either continued to sag since the end of March, or have followed a side-wise movement. Industrial production declined somewhat further during April, although the contraction for the month was the smallest so far this year. There had been expectation that the development of the war to a more acute stage would release a new buying wave in domestic markets, which would head off the period of inventory liquidation that appeared to be in prospect. But a broad buying movement in sufficient volume to arrest the business decline has not yet occurred, and there is certainly to date no evidence of a renewal of inventory accumulation. However, with the expenditure of the enormous appropriations which Congress has granted, it is expected the pump will be primed again, and that business will pick up. The Administration naturally is hoping there will be a sufficient return of prosperity to assure the election of the democratic ticket in November.

As the President is opposed to any change in laws affecting labor, it is admittedly useless for the House to adopt amendments to the Wagner or wage-hour act—the Senate would refuse to concur. Nor will the House accept the La Follette Civil Liberties bill, passed by the Senate. The time of adjournment of Congress will depend upon the speed with which the new tax bill will be passed. That bill calls for an additional revenue of \$656,000,000 and an increase of the National Debt limit to \$48,000,000,000. As these increases will be justified on the ground of National Defense, their approval is an early prospect.

Assignments of USNA Grads
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Huddleston, Robert Edward
Laffey, William Francis
Lloyd, Bruce Kerr, Jr.
Wright, John Herbert

Vincennes
Alexander, Arthur Frederick
Cochran, Christian Hessler
Hertel, Frank Monroe
Hundevadt, Raymond Arthur
Murray, Raymond James
Spears, John Pratt

Rank for Dept. Commanders

The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday reported favorably the bill granting rank of lieutenant general to the commanders of the Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments. The measure has already passed the House.



MERCHANT MARINE

Munitions Administration

If the United States is to be instantly and adequately prepared for eventualities, as the people are demanding, there should be adopted without delay the brilliant program laid down by ex-President Hoover in the radio address he delivered last Monday night.

Mr. Hoover properly said that the tremendous industrial job to be done requires a hard-headed, practical business organization, in which for the security of the nation, there shall be no politics at all, and that it be controlled by a single-headed, trusted and capable man. He recalled the muddling in connection with munitions production by boards in Europe, which resulted in enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, and eventually the creation of a Munitions Department, administered by one man. He spoke of our similar conduct of the War Industries Board set up in an advisory capacity to the Army and Navy, which lost precious months, and finally the grant of authority to Bernard Baruch, when the industrial machine began to hum, and munitions to arrive. In the light of this experience, the authors of the Industrial Mobilization Plan, Revision of 1939, proposed an Administrator of War Resources, "charged with the responsibility and clothed with adequate authority to make and enforce decisions."

The President apparently is pursuing the course followed during the World War. He has revised the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, authorized under a law of 1916. As members of that Commission he has named outstanding industrialists, among them William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors. But the body is purely "advisory," advisory to a Council of National Defense, made up of six members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Woodring, Edison, Ikes, Wallace, Hopkins and Perkins. It is the Council and not the Commission which will be responsible for the stupendous effort to transform the United States into a producing war machine. None of its members has ever had large industrial and management experience. It is said that the Council will rubber stamp any proposals the Commission may make, but promising as is this assurance always there will enter politics into the action of the Council thereon. That cannot be avoided. Mr. Woodring has said emphatically he will not permit politics to play any part in the National Defense program. But Secretary Hopkins will be concerned about social conditions, Secretary Wallace about the farmer, Secretary Perkins about labor. Consequently, the question arises will not the new Commission be dismissed within a short time as was the Stettinius Board, whose report, by the way, has never been given publicity, but which is said to have emphasized the vital importance of single responsibility.

When the President was asked at a press conference this week who would be the Chairman of the Advisory Commission, he suggested that there would be no such officer, that the Commission would meet at the call of the Secretary and transact its business. The Secretary is William McReynolds, long in government service, who is a Secretary to the President with a passion for anonymity. Thus, besides having no power, other than recommendation, the Commission will have no head. This breeds confusion and the loss of time, which is essential for preparation. The doubt cast upon the question of whether the advisory commission is permitted to elect a chairman has given rise to the report that the President himself will act as chairman, thus practically eliminating the National Defense council.

In view of this prospect, it is the general non-political judgment that there should be adopted immediately the proposal of Mr. Hoover, for the creation of a Munitions Administration, the head of which should be an industrialist, whose business it would be to deliver to the Army and Navy what they advised him they wanted. The industrialist whose name is on the lips of the advocates of

this proposal is the man appointed to the Advisory Commission to direct industrial production. He is Mr. Knudsen. In experience, in organizing and administrative capacity, and in his relations with labor, he is regarded as eminently fit to act as Munitions Director. But he must have full authority, and he must be made responsible solely to the President. Only under such conditions, as Mr. Hoover has pointed out, can he or any other leader be expected to meet quickly the mounting requisitions of the Armed Forces.

Merchant Marine

Although bid of Ocean Dominion Steamship Company for purchase of four government vessels at a total cost of \$605,000, to be operated specifically on its Aluminum Line service to South American and West Indian ports is still under consideration, the company submitted new bids 27 May for purchase of four laid-up vessels for the same service.

Ocean Dominion was the only bidder for the Davenport, New Windsor, Poughkeepsie and Waukegan, laid-up vessels on which bids were opened 27 May. The company offered \$405,000 for the lot, agreed to replace with three new vessels.

Ocean Dominion was also only bidder 11 April on the Brush, Coledale, Sarcoxie and Schodack for operation on the Aluminum Line service.

Five other laid-up ships of the Maritime Commission were also put on the block this week. A single bid, that of Waterman Steamship Corporation, was received 22 May for the Bayou Chico, City of Weatherford, George Pierce, Salama and Yapalaga. Waterman specified that it would accept all of the vessels or none, and that it would replace them with four new vessels. The bid amounted to \$596,000.

Relieve Affected Operators

Representative O'Leary has introduced a bill in the House, providing for adjustment of obligations due the government by ship operators on vessels which are forced out of service as a result of operation of the Neutrality Act. The bill also provides for maintenance of the vessel at the cost of the government, if she is a vessel "which it is in the interest of commerce and national defense to maintain in condition for prompt use."

Approve Sales and Charters

Approval of the Maritime Commission was given this week to sale of five vessels to foreign interests. The sales included two freighters, the Californian and Missourian; one tanker, the Texaco; and two yachts, J. P. Morgan's Corsair and the Maraval. The commission also approved charter of 20 vessels to aliens.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 24 May 1940

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—William H. H. Morris, Jr., Inf., No. 72. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Carl F. McKinney, Inf., No. 73. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Roosevelt, FA, No. 74.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Henry J. Schroeder, SC, No. 93. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Harold A. Nisley, OD, No. 95. Vacancies—None. Senior Maj.—James L. Guion, OD, No. 96.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Claude L. Gamble, QMC, No. 181. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Joseph F. Battley, CWS, No. 184. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Carlyle H. Ridenour, AC, No. 185.

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Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Carl R. Feldman, AC, No. 65.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Henry W. Hurley, CE, No. 18.

Non-Promotion List
Capt. Alfred A. de Lorimier, MC, promoted to Major.

Warrant Officers

496 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through William F. Wooldridge. Four on the eligible list to be band leaders. Appointments have been made through Gregorie A. Diaz.

Pan American Defense

To safeguard the Western hemisphere negotiations are being conducted by the State Department assisted by Army and Navy missions to establish Naval and air bases in Pan America, and perhaps in the Portuguese owned Cape Verde Islands, and to eliminate Germans from the operation of airlines which they control.

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Hawaiian Department

Twenty-five thousand officers and enlisted men of the Hawaiian Department under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, hurriedly rolled out of comfortable beds at 11:00 P. M., 29 April, and took to their posts following a surprise "alert" order issued by the Commanding General from his headquarters at Ft. Shafter.

As the General directed his chief of staff, Col. Philip Hayes, to "alert the command," army communications began to hum with activity as the initial orders spread out in ever widening circles from headquarters to the lower echelons and from there to the individual company commanders. Within an hour after the "alert" command was given, every component of the Hawaiian Department was available for General Herron's instant disposal to any part of Oahu.

The exercise was designed primarily to test the speed in which the entire command could be assembled in readiness to move to any point on the island.

Such training would enable the army to assist civil authorities in times of need such as floods, earthquakes, fires or other unexpected physical destruction, as well as to spring to the defense of the island. It is also a test of the military communication system.

Regular army officers and Air Corps auxiliary landing fields on the outlying islands were also notified by radio of the "alert" and took the necessary action, later reporting back to Department Headquarters when such action was underway.

General Herron expressed satisfaction with the rapidity with which the maneuvers were carried out.

Speed Test

Tanks and armored cars rushed through Honolulu and machine guns garded public utilities as troops from Schofield Barracks went through maneuvers 16 April to test the speed in which troops could be moved from designated starting point to their objective. It was the first time that tanks were given a trial run through the streets of the city when traffic was at its height. Followed by trucks filled with infantrymen from the 27th Infantry under full pack, the caravan with sirens howling and antennas whipping back and forth, made the six and a half mile speed test in 11½ minutes.

Units taking part were from the 11th tank company and the motorized 27th Infantry of Schofield Barracks.

Anti-Sabotage Training

Roads adjacent to Schofield Barracks echo to the sounds of moving troops as units of the Hawaiian Division, under command of Maj. Gen. William H. Wilton, engaged in extensive field exercises covering the entire area of the Island of Oahu. The April exercises were planned in a tune-up for the Department Maneuvers in May.

First to take to the field was the 21st Brigade with its supporting Field Artillery Regiment, the 8th. The scene of action was the Barbers' Point area and the Plain. The 22nd Brigade, at the same time, conducted communication exercises on the vast Schofield Reservation. Meanwhile all other troops, not involved in the brigade exercises, independently engaged in field training peculiar to their respective arms and services. During the early morning hours on 16 April, the entire Schofield garrison was alerted and promptly moved into their defense positions. The maneuver was designed to train the division troops in their anti-sabotage missions. Machine gun nests took up strategic positions in the city of Honolulu guarding the public utilities, docks, and warehouses. Other small communities throughout the island were similarly guarded.

The sabotage phase lasted through the 16 and 17, and was followed by the simulated landings of the enemy attacking forces on the Oahu shores.

Command Post Exercise

Hardly had the division recuperated from its maneuver, when communication troops were again called into action to participate in the intensive 24-hour com-

mand post exercise of the Hawaiian Department, 22 April. This tested the functioning of the staff of the major echelons in the Department.

The 11th Field Artillery engaged in Tracking and sub-caliber Coast Artillery practice on the island's south shore, while other artillery units conducted reconnaissance, occupation, and organization of position exercises in various island localities.

As is customary in the Hawaiian Department, various military equipment is exhibited to the public on Army Day. On 6 April, several of the Schofield units took part in the displays and exhibitions of army equipment in the Iolani Palace grounds in the City of Honolulu. The Schofield display included tanks from the 11th Tank Co., artillery pieces from the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, a water purification unit from the 3rd Engineer Regt., machine guns from the infantry, and a display of signal equipment of the 11th Signal Co.

In the realm of sports during the month of April, Schofield enjoyed its annual Track and Field Season, which culminated after four meets of inter-regimental competition in the annual Hawaiian Division Championship Finals on 27 April at Stoneman Field. Undefeated all season the powerful 35th Infantry "Cactus" squad, under Capt. Frank L. Bock, swept the big division meet.

The world's highest volcano, Mauna Loa, erupted at 11:30 p. m., Sunday, 7 April. At 3:00 a. m., Monday morning, 8 April, Brig. Gen. Walter H. Frank, Commanding General, 18th Wing, AC, took off in his famous "No. 13" airplane for the volcano, accompanied by three other bombers. The group of four airplanes arrived at the volcano an hour later and were met by a terrific spectacle. The entire crater of the volcano was filled with molten lava, and as it erupted, flowed through a jagged crack in the side of the mountain.

The large two mile crack was at the south-west end of the crater, while at the northern end a large molten lake of lava had formed. Large geysers of molten lava were shooting several hundred feet into the air. Probably the most spectacular sight was the Niagara of molten lava that was pouring from the top of the south rim into the crater.

Col. Rosenham Beam, Commanding Officer, 5th Bombardment Group (M), flew one of the bombers accompanied by Sergeant L. A. Dean of the Base Photographic Laboratory, Hickam Field, who took a series of still and motion pictures.

Separate Coast Artillery Brigade

Extensive firing again was the rule within the Brigade during the month. On 21 April Batteries C and D of the 11th Field Artillery fired from Ft. Weaver. On the 11th, 12th and 16th of April Battery A of the 55th Coast Artillery fired shrapnel from 155-mm guns, and on 12 April, Batteries E and F of the 55th Coast Artillery fired 3-inch Antiaircraft guns at Sand Island.

On 26 March Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, new chief of the Hawaiian Detachment, U. S. Fleet, paid an official visit to Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Commanding General of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade, at the latter's headquarters. The Harbor Defenses of Honolulu provided a battalion guard of honor, commanded by Maj. D. L. Dutton, 16th Coast Artillery.

Sector athletics were very much in evidence during the month. On 24 April preliminary trials for the annual Honolulu Sector championship track meet were held at Ft. DeRussy, with Ft. Kamehameha qualifying 32 men to lead other contestants. Three days later, however, Hickam Field more than doubled the score on Ft. Kamehameha—1939 Sector champions—at the Waikiki Post, to win the 1940 Sector track and field crown. The Fliers scored 63½ points, Ft. Kamehameha 31, the 64th Coast Artillery 28½, and Honolulu 20.

Immediately after the Sector meet the Sector track council, headed by Capt. William H. Kendall, retiring Sector athletic officer, and Maj. James C. Bates, his successor, met at Ft. DeRussy and selected a team to represent the downtown Sector on 4 May in the annual Depart-

ment meet. The number of men chosen and the posts they represent follows:

Hickam Field, 16.
Ft. Kamehameha, 15.
64th Coast Artillery, 12.
Honolulu, 7.
Ft. Armstrong, 2.

Nat. Gd. Officers Graduate

Graduation exercises of the special class for officers of the National Guard were held at the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., recently. The program was as follows:

Invocation, Chaplain John K. Bodel, USA; remarks and introduction, Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, USA, Commandant; address, Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; presentation of certificates by Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Chief of Coast Artillery; and the benediction by Chaplain John K. Bodel, USA.

The Roster of graduates follows:

Maj. Philip H. Brewster, 214th CA.
Maj. Walton E. McBride, 204th CA.
Maj. William R. Carroll, 205th CA.
Capt. Charles A. Zollo, 245th CA.
Capt. Albert A. Moren, 243d CA.
Capt. Clyde L. Randall, 251st CA.
Capt. James B. Willey, 251st CA.
Capt. Donald Williamson, 214th CA.
Capt. Carl Santilli, 200th CA.
Capt. Claude A. Dance, 20th CA.
Capt. William B. Edrington, 208th CA.
Capt. Paul F. Morgan, 245th CA.
Capt. George W. Trousdale, 204th CA.
Capt. Theodore W. Lowrie, 206th CA.
Capt. Andrew F. Clarke, 212th CA.
Capt. Mason H. Miller, 214th CA.
Capt. Jere N. Moore, 214th CA.
Capt. George S. Cook, 205th CA.
Capt. Claude A. Kunz, 206th CA.
Capt. William L. Ward, Jr., 208th CA.
Capt. Frank H. Herd, 242d CA.
Capt. Erin E. Rents, 204th CA.
Capt. Robert O. Stone, 248th CA.
1st Lt. Edward G. Hamel, 197th CA.
1st Lt. Wesley M. Bacheller, 241st CA.
1st Lt. Henry Paepke, 245th CA.
1st Lt. Clarence H. Dane, 197th CA.
1st Lt. James W. Cook, 250th CA.
1st Lt. Paul Hardy, 203d CA.
1st Lt. Albert V. Cito, 244th CA.
1st Lt. William E. Herig, 212th CA.
1st Lt. Jonathan W. Williams, 240th CA.
1st Lt. Douglas MacDuff, 241st CA.
1st Lt. Hollis L. Cahoon, 246th CA.
1st Lt. Leonard B. Cornish, 241st CA.
1st Lt. John R. Willey, 251st CA.
1st Lt. John W. Mudge, 242d CA.
1st Lt. Rolland L. Collins, 251 CA.
1st Lt. Hugh L. Hixon, 251st CA.
1st Lt. Ralph F. Calkin, 240th CA.
1st Lt. Ernest C. Knapp, 249th CA.
1st Lt. William R. Clary, 249th CA.
1st Lt. Edwin D. Herr, 244th CA.
1st Lt. Robert H. Thompson, 251st CA.
1st Lt. Walter B. Dunbar, 212th CA.
1st Lt. Rodney S. Cohen, Jr., 244th CA.
1st Lt. Arthur W. Hardy, 205th CA.
1st Lt. Thomas G. Miller, 205th CA.
1st Lt. Joseph G. Lucas, 242d CA.
1st Lt. Paul I. Donnelly, 198th CA.
1st Lt. Faye H. Stewart, 249th CA.
1st Lt. Gordon H. Evans, 213th CA.
1st Lt. William S. Fultz, 205th CA.
1st Lt. Allan K. Bowlin, 205th CA.
1st Lt. Joseph G. Elliott, 204th CA.
1st Lt. Cecil H. Wentzell, 211th CA.
2nd Lt. Eben L. Webber, 240th CA.
2nd Lt. Joseph J. Mazol, 245th CA.
2nd Lt. Menotti J. Corrieri, 241st CA.
2nd Lt. Howard W. Tuttle, 241st CA.
2nd Lt. Henry R. Coleman, 246th CA.
2nd Lt. Joseph A. Rodney, 251st CA.
2nd Lt. Willis G. Vall, 246th CA.
2nd Lt. Francis H. Jarvis, 251st CA.
2nd Lt. Anthony F. Marcelynas, 244th CA.
2nd Lt. Jack G. Johnson, 214th CA.
2nd Lt. Dan B. Gulko, 251st CA.
2nd Lt. Chester A. Townsend, Jr., 245th CA.
2nd Lt. Eugene T. Mullen, 244th CA.
2nd Lt. Robert W. Harnett, 248th CA.
2nd Lt. Nelson J. Burge, 197th CA.
2nd Lt. James O. Gardner, 246th CA.
2nd Lt. Lewis R. Neecker, 213th CA.
2nd Lt. George U. Ford, 198th CA.
2nd Lt. Wilbert J. Jones, 211th CA.
2nd Lt. Cornelius H. Borman, Jr., 245th CA.
2nd Lt. David O. Walker, 214th CA.
2nd Lt. Robert B. Wallace, 205th CA.
2nd Lt. Karl W. Dittrich, 205th CA.

Chinese Honor Gen. Stilwell

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Infantry Commander of the 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, recently has been notified that the Trustees of the California College in China have elected him to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. The citation reads as follows:

"Soldier, student of the Chinese Language and Literature; Authority

on Political and Military Affairs in the Far East; and on Chinese Art, Literature and Science and an alumnus and Director of the College."

General Stilwell was the first Army Officer to attend what in 1920 was known as the College of Chinese Studies. Thus he initiated the War Department's policy of maintaining an average of five or six officers whose duties are the study of the Chinese Language, customs, people and geography.

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Reserve Officers Graduated

Following is a list of the Reserve Officers who received diplomas of graduation at the Infantry School on 24 May at the termination of the three-months National Guard and Reserve Officers' course.

The list of National Guard officers graduating from this course was printed on page 900 of the Army and Navy Journal of 18 May.

Infantry Reserve Officers

Albin, John B., Capt., (Nev.).
Anderson, Sigward A. E., 1st Lt., (Ill.).
Anthony, John K. Jr., Capt., (Ark.).
Atkins, Henry V., 1st Lt., (Ga.).
Bain, Francis M., Capt., (Colo.).
Ball, Leslie K., 1st Lt., (Ill.).
Baumer, Edward F., 1st Lt., (N. J.).
Beaver, Frank D., 1st Lt., (Mich.).
Bell, John T., 1st Lt., (N. J.).
Bennett, Charles R., Capt., (Mo.).
Bollero, Angelo D., 1st Lt., (Ill.).
Bonesteel, Maynard J., 1st Lt., (Ind.).
Bosch, Ernest L., 1st Lt., (Penn.).
Bottenfield, John P., Capt., (Mo.).
Brady, Joe L., 1st Lt., (Tex.).
Brown, Hamilton W., 1st Lt., (Penn.).
Buhrmaster, Ernest G., 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Burk, Claude E., 1st Lt., (Ariz.).
Butler, Edward F., 1st Lt., (Va.).
Cain, Frederick G., Capt., (Ohio).
Chilson, Lee D., 1st Lt., (Fla.).
Collins, Ruper G., Capt., (Va.).
Connaughton, George W., 1st Lt., (Ark.).
Cory, Allan M., 1st Lt., (Okla.).
Crocker, Joseph R., Jr., 1st Lt., (Mo.).
Cropper, Eugene C., Capt., (Ky.).
Cunningham, John W., 1st Lt., (Ill.).
Darble, Charles L., Capt., (N. J.).
David, William P., 1st Lt., (Ga.).
Davis, Paul W., Capt., (Okla.).
Demint, Thomas W., Capt., (Ill.).
Dettwiler, Harry L., Capt., (Penn.).
Duiserhof, Helmert J., Capt., (Mich.).
Durham, Max J., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Ellis, James T., Capt., (S.C.).
Engel, Kenneth E., Capt., (Tex.).
Erickson, Robert, 1st Lt., (Minn.).
Espy, Graham, 1st Lt., (Colo.).
Etherton, Louis M., Capt., (Neb.).
Evans, David W., 1st Lt., (S. D.).
Farrish, John W., 1st Lt., (Mass.).
Fendley, Louis M., Capt., (Ky.).
Finch, Glenn O., Capt., (N. C.).
Fitzgerald, Roy G., Capt., (Ohio).
Fitzpatrick, Lyle J., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Foy, Albert J., 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Fox, Joseph H., Capt., (La.).
Frank, Henry B., Capt., (N. D.).
Freeman, George D., III, 1st Lt., (Conn.).
Gardner, Man D., Capt., (Miss.).
Gavin, William A. C., Capt., (N. Y.).
Gloriando, Charles V., 1st Lt., (Ala.).
Gray, Jean M., Capt., (Va.).
Goldstein, Arthur H., Capt., (Mass.).
Green, Ralph T., Capt., (S. C.).
Grunder, Clark E., Capt., (S. D.).
Gustorf, Fred, 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Haas, George M., 1st Lt., (Tex.).
Haas, Henry F., Capt., (Tex.).
Hamilton, Harold L., 1st Lt., (Penn.).
Hampton, Henry J., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Haney, Stephen F., Capt., (Fla.).
Harper, William E., Jr., Capt., (Ga.).
Harris, Russell O., Capt., (Ill.).
Hartmann, Phillip P., 1st Lt., (Mass.).
Hay, Malcolm, 1st Lt., (Penn.).
Hearn, Frederick K., Capt., (N. J.).
Heising, Ralph W., 1st Lt., (Nebr.).
Hill, Louis A., Capt., (Okla.).
Hiltscher, Carter L., 1st Lt., (Mo.).
Hinsvark, Almer B., Capt., (Mont.).
Hiott, Roy, Capt., (S. C.).
Hoff, Stuart S., 1st Lt., (Tex.).
Hopson, Melvin B., 1st Lt., (Ind.).
Howard, Henry G., Capt., (Vt.).
Irvine, James P., 1st Lt., (Ga.).
Jones, Argyle P., Capt., (Mich.).
Kallbach, Herbert L., Capt., (Penn.).
Keenan, John F., Capt., (Ala.).
King, Albert T., 1st Lt., (D. C.).
Kinzie, Donald R., 1st Lt., (Mass.).
Kocher, Theodore M., Capt., (Penn.).
Laidlaw, James A., 1st Lt., (Idaho).
Len, Ellis, Capt., (W. Va.).
Levy, Robert E., 1st Lt., (Wash.).
Litherland, Allyn C., 1st Lt., (Fla.).
Littman, Abraham, Capt., (N. Y.).
Lockhart, Julian M., 1st Lt., (Ga.).
Long, Herndon H., Capt., (Wisc.).
Lorraine, Hoyt K., 1st Lt., (Ore.).
Low, Stanley H., 1st Lt., (Me.).
MacDaniel, Henry G., 1st Lt., (Ala.).
Malcolm, Bernard L., Capt., (Neb.).
Mannahan, William T., Capt., (Md.).
Mansfield, Ellis A., Capt., (S. C.).
Marix, Joseph H., 1st Lt., (La.).
Matschullat, Edward E., Capt., (Neb.).
McGuire, Raymond C., Capt., (Iowa).
McKee, William A., 1st Lt., (Iowa).
McLeod, Gregg C., 1st Lt., (Me.).
Miller, Norman E., 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Mirlach, Andrew A., Capt., (Wisc.).
Mitchell, Chester E., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Moore, Albert F., Capt., (N. D.).
Mulligan, William T., Capt., (Calif.).
Nielsen, Leonard H., Capt., (Iowa).
Nutting, Donald E., 1st Lt., (Wash.).
Nyquist, Oscar A., Capt., (Wyo.).
Oabour, Albert W., 1st Lt., (Mo.).

Overbeck, William R., 1st Lt., (Ill.).
Parker, Robert B., Capt., (S. C.).
Peters, Charles W., 1st Lt., (La.).
Pray, Lee H., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Primrose, John W., Capt., (Okla.).
Quinn, John E., Capt., (N. Y.).
Rawlings, William L., 1st Lt., (Fla.).
Raynor, Spencer W., Capt., (Ore.).
Rebmann, Edward D., 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Reed, John F., Capt., (Penn.).
Rhinehart, Wielch G., Capt., (Fla.).
Rutherford, William C., Capt., (Ore.).
Schoitz, Frank C., 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Schweinler, Francis F., Capt., (Wisc.).
Skelly, Milton, 1st Lt., (N. Y.).
Sledge, Marvin, Capt., (Tex.).
Small, Irving C., Capt., (Mass.).
Smith, Nelson H., Capt., (Conn.).
Snyder, Richard F., Capt., (Md.).
Stanley, Wilfred B., 1st Lt., (Wash.).
Stewart, Kenneth E., 1st Lt., (Md.).
Stiehl, Ralph P., Capt., (N. Y.).
Stringfield, Will, 1st Lt., (La.).
Swafford, Edwin G., 1st Lt., (Calif.).
Szabo, Arthur E., Jr., 1st Lt., (N. J.).
Thompson, David H., 1st Lt., (Wisc.).
Thomson, Edward P., Capt., (Minn.).
Toohey, James L., Capt., (Tex.).
Tucker, Cary S., Capt., (N. Y.).

Turner, William M., Capt., (Ga.).
Waldrop, Marvin G., 1st Lt., (Ala.).
Watts, James L., Capt., (Miss.).
Williams, Kreiss B., Capt., (Ala.).
Wisoski, Paul, Jr., 1st Lt., (Penn.).
Witham, Matt A., Capt., (Ill.).
Wood, David L., Capt., (Fla.).
Wright, Hal D., 1st Lt., (Kans.).
Yenter, Edward A., Capt., (Mont.).

Haitian Officers

In addition three officers of the Haitian Army were graduated:

Corvington, Paul A., 1st Lt.

Haspil, Pierre, Capt.

Mercier, Edwig, 1st Lt.

tives of Army officers by the Federal Government, particularly as it affects the employment of persons on PWA and WPA projects or projects paid from other emergency funds."

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The honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science will be presented to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, at commencement exercises, Pennsylvania Military College, 11 June.

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